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THE ANCESTRY OF

EDWIN WHITNEY BURCH,

Born November 22, 1901

GEORGE ILOYD BURCH,

Born August 8, 1906

PRISCILLA VALERIA BURCH,*

Born August 31, 1913.

*MRS ROBERT BOGLE HAULENBEEK.

Compiled by Edwin Welch Burch, Their Father.

December 24, A.D. 1945

PREFATORY NOTE:

1620572

Since the publication of "A BURCH BOOK," (A.D. 1925) which to date is the only general history of this large American Family I have cherished an ambition to prepare a much more personal history of Their Ancestry for each of the three children who came to bless the home of my Beloved Wife and myself, and now, after twenty years filled with duties that seemed urgent, and yet more full of blessings that greatly outnumbered the duties that appeared on the horizon of every new day, I enter upon this most pleasant of tasks because of the love of and for each son and daughter.

Most biographies begin at "The Ocean," or with the emigrant ancestor, but this will reverse that order, beginning with the parents of these children and going back as far as possible into the remote past. These children are of the tenth generation from the Emigrant Ancestor, Thomas Birch, that having been the original form of spelling. It later became Burtch, and still later Burch, which is now the spelling most often used.

Full credit is cheerfully ascribed to the co-operation of a loving and faithful wife, Their Mother, in this enterprise.

The paternal ancestry will appear first in order and because of the years of time devoted to getting together the data for

"A BURCH BOOK," will be, perhaps, more complete than the maternal but the latter will be just as faithfully presented as is possible, with the more limited material which we have been able to gather.

Many incidents occurred during the early childhood of these our children, which might find a place here, but with the exception of a few facts regarding their home life, in the pages immediately following, these are all omitted, and for the sole reason that this is a record of their Ancestry, and not in any sense their Biography.

It is, however, the sincere desire of their parents that sometime during the life of each, they will take the time to prepare a statement of their own lives, and pass it on to their children, not indeed as an appendix to this sketch, but instead, as a prelude to it, and which may in turn be passed to their children's children.

"Remember the days of old, consider the years of many generations: ask thy father, and he will shew thee; thy elders and they will tell thee." (Deuteronomy 32:7.)

The Author

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma,
December 24, 1945.



"Might I but know
thee by thy house-
hold badge."

Ralph Birch accompanied Henry V, in his invasion of France, as one of the retinue of Sir Nicholas de Longford, and was present at the Battle of Agincourt in 1415.

The following is from Burke's "Landed Gentry," Vol. I page 98.

"The services of this family in France are commemorated by a grant of Arms, by Edward III, who, in right of his sovereignty over France, permitted the family to assume the three Fleur-de-lis which they now bear."

The CREST is here reproduced in the original colors.

The quotation is from Shakespeare's "King Henry VI."



EDWIN WHITNEY BURCH

EDWIN WHITNEY BURCH

MEMBER OF THE CHICAGO BAR

Harvard College, A.B. 1925

Harvard Law School, LL.B. 1930

Member The Acacia Club.

As Chairman of the Bar Association Committee to investigate Gambling Conditions in Chicago, he prepared and filed his report in the Spring of 1940.

Member of the Faculty of The John Marshall Law School in Chicago, 1940-1941. Instructor in certain classes in that School in subsequent years.

Recommended by the Chicago Bar Association as qualified for the position of Judge of the Municipal Court. Nominated for that office by the Republican Central Committee, and in the Judicial election of November, 1941 received a total of 246,500 votes.

EDWIN WHITNEY BURCH

Personal and family life.

Born, Rockwell City, Iowa, November 22, 1901

Married in Chicago, January 28, 1939, Miss Roberta J
Johnson, Graduate of De Pauw University. Phi Beta Kappa.

Their children:

Jonathan Whitney, born February 10, 1940

Nancy Caroline, born September 25, 1942

Emily Louise, born August 21, 1945.

Offices:
135 So. La Salle St.

Telephone:
Franklin 2900.



GEORGE LLOYD BURCH

GEORGE LLOYD BURCH.

Born, Rockwell City, Iowa, August 8, 1906

Graduate College of Architecture,
University of Minnesota, December 21, 1933
Member Scarab Fraternity.

Inducted into the United States Army, October 30, 1942

Commissioned:

Second Lieutenant, Fort Belvoir, Va., May, 1943

First Lieutenant of Engineers, in the
Panama Canal Zone, November, 1944.

Unmarried.



PRISCILLA VALERIA BURCH
MRS. ROBERT B. HAULENBEEK

PRISCILLA VALERIA BURCH

Born, Rockwell City, Iowa, August 31, 1913.

Graduate, University of Oklahoma,
Degree in Business Administration, 1936.
Alpha Gamma Delta.

Married, Chicago, June 30, 1939, Robert Bogle Haulenbeek.
Graduate, Engineering Sciences. Lehigh Univeristy.
Chi Psi Fraternity.

Their children;

Robert Bogle Jr., born February 24, 1941
Richard Burch and 1 Identical twins,
Roderick Beasley, 1 born December 11, 1942.

Residence:
Cleveland, Ohio.

"YOUR NAME," By Wakefield Holley.

You got it from your father, 'twas the best he had to give.
And right gladly he bestowed it - it is yours while you live.
You may lose the watch he gave you, and another you may claim,
But remember, when you're tempted, to be careful of his name.

It was fair the day you got it, and a worthy name to bear;
When he took it from his father there was no dishonor there;
Through the years he proudly wore it, to his father he was true.
And that name was clear and spotless when he passed it on to you.

Oh, there's much that he has given that he values not at all,
He has watched you break your playthings in the days when
you were small;
And you've lost the knife he gave you, and you've scattered
many a game,
But you'll never hurt your father if you're careful of his name.

It is yours to wear forever, yours to wear the while you live;
Yours, perhaps, some distant morning to another boy to give;
And you'll smile, as did your father above that baby there,
If a clean name and a good name you are giving him to wear.

THE PATERNAL ANCESTRY.

EDWIN WELCH BURCH, compiler of the historical sketch on pages following, was the second of three sons of Rollin Burch and his wife Esther Caroline (Hulbert) Burch. He was born on a farm a few miles West of Lake City, Calhoun County, Iowa, on November 5, 1869. No sisters were born to his parents. His middle name "Welch" was given him in honor of a great friendship that had been formed prior to and during the days of the Civil War, with one William Welch who had belonged to what was then known as the "Gray Beard Regiment," because they were old men when they enlisted as soldiers in the Union Army. Mr. Welch, after the War, became a resident of Guthrie County, Iowa, and the comrades and their wives visited back and forth as long as they lived.

(Because this specific sketch is of the compiler, from here on it will appear in the first person.)

At the age of about five years I removed with my parents to a farm of 160 acres in Logan Township, Calhoun County, five or six miles southeast of Rockwell City, or rather where Rockwell City was afterwards founded. Shortly thereafter Rockwell City was selected as the site for the County Seat, and has continued so to be since that time. The County Seat had been

At Lake City prior to that time. The town took it's name from John M. Rockwell, whose 160 acre farm was chosen as the site.

Prior to that time Mr. Rockwell had been a retail hardware merchant in Buffalo, N.Y. When this word came he sold out his business, came to the new town, built a three story frame hotel and operated it as "The Rockwell House," until his death. He was a very aristocratic landlord, and it took the "natives" a considerable time to get used to the silk "plug" hat that he insisted on wearing.

My life on the farm was uneventful. With my brothers Guy Willis and Denton Lyle, I attended my first terms of school in the granary of a neighbor about a mile distant from home, and with my own father as the teacher. The township had but recently been organized, and with the very low value of land, the taxes were not then sufficient to build district school houses as was afterwards done. There was no native timber and it was just all prairie. When the farmers put up hay for feed they stacked it near where it was grown, and protected it from hazard of prairie fires, by plowing a large circle around each such stack. When a prairie fire threatened they began burning the grass on the side of the plowed circle that was toward the approaching fire, and thus let it back-fire to stop the flames from the larger fire when they came near the stacks. The barns were merely "stables" and no more, with no space in which to store the hay, and silos were, of course, unknown.

One event of those childhood days occurred one Sunday about noon when a large group of friendly Indians of the Sac and Fox tribes came from toward Lake City and almost before we knew it the little old "sitting room" was so full of them that there was hardly room for our own folks. They never paid any attention to the formality of knocking but just walked in.

The "Chief" of the group was a squaw of about middle age, who wanted us to think she could not speak English, and so someone had printed for her a page, much used and correspondingly soiled, with the words, "I am a poor Indian woman and need food and clothing for my children." She had one boy a year or two older than my eldest brother, and the oddity of it all was that her boy was quite well dressed while we children had on the every day garments and certainly were not well dressed. Mother was quick to notice this contrast and to remind her dark skinned guest of that fact. They had not been there long until my father got the squaw to talking pretty good English, and when he said something about having been in the Civil War she abruptly asked him, "How many you kill?" The friendly Indians of that day indulged a good deal in the pastime of "trading horses," much after the fashion of the Gypsies of a later period, and they had evidently done so that day for I heard one of the men say: "White man cheat." After a "call" of about an hour the caravan moved on toward the city of Fort Dodge.

Late in 1881 my father was elected County Treasurer and we

removed to Rockwell City, which then had a population of about 100 souls. The one merchant was named John W. Squibb. His stock consisted of only the most staple goods, and his capital was at first so limited that the farm boys and hired hands came to town on Saturday nights, pooled their pocket books and bought out every article he had left from the week's sales. The Dubuque & Sioux City, later the Illinois Central railroad, had built and there was a town Manson about 14 miles Northeast, where John would go on the next Monday morning and lay in an entirely new and fresh stock. No shelf worn goods then!

In 1882 some capitalists from Des Moines built the first railroad to our town, which was called the Des Moines, Northern & Western. It was a "narrow Gauge" affair with the rails 3 feet apart instead of the regulation 4 feet and 8 inches, but it was afterward widened to become a standard gauge. For construction purposes they had a little engine and small cars. There was a little skating pond just North of town that had some water but consisted mostly of rushes and muskrat houses. Nothing daunted, the workmen had to get a grade through that pond, and they first built a grade of hay, the one commodity that was then plenty. The little engine we nicknamed "Darby," The tender was just a box for holding coal, which was stuck out behind the engine proper, and there were no wheels at all under the tender. With a small flat car in front of "Darby" they loaded some dirt on the hay, laid ties and rails, and

finally completed the grade over that and other ponds, en route to Ponda, about 20 miles away, which was then the terminal. It afterward became part of the great "Milwaukee" system, and was extended to Spirit Lake, Iowa, which is still the terminal.

When we came from the farm we brought with us to town, a pony which all the boys liked. His name was "Nick" but we called him Nicodemus for short. With Nick as a member of the firm Guy and I were supplementing our expense accounts by herding cattle out a little ways from town. We usually took it by turns, each going out every other day. The good woman whose husband owned the farm and the cattle was sometimes compelled to use her genius to get us something good to eat for the noon meal which we ate out in the field with the cattle, - not like the "chuck wagon" of later times, but it was a fairly good advance substitute. Fruits were scarce and usually not available at all, and finally she hit upon a kind of pie that she thought would be acceptable. It was "string-bean" pie.

Now I never liked string beans, either then or now, and one day I thought, perhaps there would ~~no~~ harm come to Nick if he tried out the pie, and as I could not use it I offered it to Nick, and to my very great surprise - and pleasure - he did!

After that he became a regular dinner guest.

Another "event" in my young life was the coming to our town for the first time, (I think it was in 1883,) of the Ringling Brothers world shows. Their advertising was strong then, as

was - and is - customary with animal shows, but you will get an idea of how they afterward developed when I tell you that the entire show came over in just five ordinary wagons, from the town where they had exhibited on the preceding day. But they had the "makings" of the great show that they afterward became, and the advertising manager must have been full grown then.

Of course, they had the usual "side show" and as a part of this feature they had a full fledged fortune teller. Now they wanted to give full value for your money, and lest you might forget some interesting thing about your "fortune" they had them printed on little pieces of paper, each encased in an envelope, as though it was worth saving, and a boy friend with whom I attended that day, conceived the idea of getting a number of those valuable fortunes, so got himself into the procession, and went round and round and every time he came up with his dame, the fortune teller, examined his palm each time with great deliberation, he drew each time an entirely different fortune. In the late summer of 1897 when with my wife I was spending a little honey moon at the home of her sister near Brockville, Ontario, we drove into that City that day, and in the edge of that City I saw 24 car loads of horses, uniform in size and color, as just a part of the Ringling shows there for an exhibition that day. When we left Brockville that afternoon the train which we were riding cut through their big street parade and from the car window we could see that the parade extended a mile in each direction. So they became great.

During 1885, I obtained my first office experience by helping my father in his work as County Treasurer, and this was continued through the year 1886 assisting his successor.

Early in 1887 I was offered a chance to learn the business of abstracting titles. I then had no job but wanted one, and thinking any job better than none, I took this on. This man said he could not pay me any wages while I was learning the business, but that he would give me my noon meal each day with the three other members of his family. He knew that I lived a mile from town, and that by walking that distance twice daily my folks would furnish breakfast and supper, which they did. His proposition had the earmarks of one who, to speak charitably, was Scotch thrifty, but if one wanted to be real honest, no word but "stingy" would fit. It was always amazing to me how his good wife could spread out that fifteen cent order of beef steak which he daily provided her, to feed five mouths, but I suppose she was accustomed to making things go as far as they would. His "abstract books" which were extensively advertised consisted only of a tract index, so that when he got an order for an abstract as he did once in a while, you had only the record book and page of instruments affecting title to the land, and you had to go to the court house and build the abstract from the ground up. This man, whose name is withheld, had other distinguishing features, one of which was his egotism. He was always a good advertiser, and when a group of solicitors repre-

senting a publishing house came into town and announced their purpose of preparing a complete biographical history of the county, they got him interested. Each subscriber received the privilege of writing up his own history for the sketch. This man liked to use "big words" and his autobiography began with his name and place of birth on a farm in an Iowa county, but to show that he had abilities far above the average farm boy, he stated that as a very young lad he attended the rural schools, but "evinced a remarkable precociousness" (and these were his very words,) he soon got all the knowledge there was, (and these are my words), in the country school and was sent to the high school in the county seat.

A few weeks later another man, George L. Brower by name, and who had a real set of abstract books, and a very good abstractor, met me and told me that his abstractor had decided to move to California, and wondered if I would not like to learn the abstract business. Jobs were not "frozen" then, and when Mr. Brower offered me ten dollars per month to start with, I accepted his proposition, and there began a very satisfactory business relationship which really lasted for about thirty years. He also owned a lumber yard, and loaned money on farms, through an agency with his relatives in Dubuque, Iowa.

In October, 1891, we opened the Security Bank, which we operated, he as President and Owner, and I as Cashier, until June 1909, when we incorporated it as the Security State Bank,

in which I became owner of some of the capital stock. In June, 1914, on a good offer we sold out the banking business but we remained as office associates for some years longer. While we operated the bank as a private institution he made advances in salary from time to time, and I do not recall that I ever asked him for a raise in wages. In early 1897 when it looked like my job would be steady and would furnish a living for two, I purchased a home, and on the evening of June 30, I was married and with Lillian Esther Loughhead as my bride. We had known each other well for about three years. After keeping house for about six weeks we took a wedding trip to Eastern Ontario to visit in the home of a married sister of hers. We called it a honeymoon trip, but it was so little different from our congenial sojourn together for the more than 48 years that have intervened, that it would not be handling the truth too carelessly to say that the honeymoon has extended to this good year of Our Lord 1945. Her own interesting history will appear farther on in this sketch, under the title Maternal Ancestries.

Going back briefly to the Brower business relationships, it is only fair to him to say that if he ever had a grain of suspicion in his make-up he very carefully concealed it. Once, after we had been in business together for a long time, and were known to practically every one in the community as "George" and "Ed" a customer called one time and said to him, "George, how is it that you and Ed here have been together so long, and without

any apparent friction or serious difference of opinion?" to which he quickly replied, "We both had the good sense not to get mad at the same time." His business life was amazingly successful in that practically every transaction turned out well, and it used to seem to me that he had scarcely obtained title to a piece of real estate or other property, that someone did not soon appear on the scene who wanted to purchase it at an advance over what it had cost him. His domestic life was ideal in that he loved every member of his family and they all loved him, but it was tragic in that all but one of their five children were called in death while yet young. The family ultimately moved to Atlanta, Georgia, where he lived to be almost 90 years of age, and his wife who was two years his junior preceded him in death but a short time.

After the Brower relationships finally came to an end I continued for some time in the farm loan business and also engaged in some little manufacturing of brick and clay tile, and while it did not result in failure it could not be said to have been extra successful.

With the very high prices which farmers realized from the sale of grain in 1917, it became apparent that almost every farmer was liable for an income tax return for that year, and

on December 24, 1917 I accepted a position as Deputy Collector of Income Taxes with the then Collector of Internal Revenue at Dubuque, Iowa. After the "rush" of income tax work, in early 1918 I was transferred to the Department to Audit Federal Estate tax returns, commonly called the "Inheritance Tax", and continued in this work, with my home town as my post of duty, until in April, 1929, when I was given a temporary transfer to the office of Agent in Charge in Dallas, Texas, where I was employed until August of that year, and was then permanently transferred to the Office of Agent in Charge in Oklahoma City, which has been my home continuously since then, with the exception of five or six months in the summer of 1935, when I was on a temporary assignment to the same kind of work in the territory in Illinois, of which Springfield was the post of duty. All of my work with the Treasury Department was pleasant. It gave me an opportunity to travel considerably in the various territories assigned to me, which made a pleasant variation from continuous office work.

Upon my attaining the age of 70 years, the Treasury Department followed a long established rule of automatic retirement at that age, and during the years since then I have found a little something to do, which has been supplemented by a small annual annuity that is sometimes also called a "pension" and which, they say, will continue as long as I live.

As I write this the public press has much space devoted to "War criminals" of Germany and Japan, and it calls to mind an interesting experience which was mine at the close of the first World War. The question then was "What shall we do with Kaiser Wilhelm." Just prior to Armistice Day, 1918, the Des Moines Capital offered a prize for the best answer to this question.

They named as judges of this contest, E.T. Meredith, who was afterwards, I believe, U.S. Senator; Dwight Lewis, Railroad Commissioner of Iowa, and James B. Weaver Jr. then Representative in Congress from the Des Moines District. I never devoted much time to cross word puzzle or other time taking occupations, but this rather appealed to me, and one day I offered a solution in words of which an exact copy follows:

"March a million soldiers through Berlin. Place Wilhelm, stripped of every insignia, on a tottering throne, on a float, with a private soldier on each corner, from the armies of Italy, England, France and the United States. Face the soldiers away from him to indicate his helplessness, and that the civilized world has turned against him. Above him print in large German letters:

"To the Common People. Your Emperor and your greatest enemy. His selfishness has slain millions of your sons. Take him and do unto him as he deserves."

The Capital published that all three judges had selected my answer and I was accordingly awarded the prize.

I must not close this my personal part of this historical sketch without a reference to the Spiritual life.

My conversion to the Christian religion dates from early in 1886. On March 10, 1886 I was baptized into the fellowship of the First Baptist Church of Rockwell City. The baptismal ceremony occurred in the Baptist Church at Lohrville, Iowa, with Rev. O.W. Catlin the officiating clergyman.

I have had many pleasant social, civic and fraternal experiences in life, but the Christian life to me outshines and far excels them all. In spite of the fact that I feel a sense of failure to come up to the standard that was possible, and in which I feel that I have been an unprofitable servant, yet I must insist that my Christian experiences have been the most beneficial, inspiring and lasting of any in my entire life time.

I began operating a typewriter in 1890 and now while I am doing all the typing on this historical sketch, the 76th anniversary of my birth comes and goes, and I feel that few people have experienced more or better blessings than I during a life time, every day of which I am enjoying.

The pages immediately following will take up the history of my father, Rollin Burch, and my mother's history will follow in order as one of the "maternal" ancestors.

ROLLIN BURCH of the Eighth generation from the Emigrant ancestor, was the fourth son and fifth child of the nine sons and daughters of Oliver Wheeler Burch and his wife, Mary Sprague Tower. He was born near Westfield, N.Y. on April 10, 1836.

His boyhood days were spent much as that of the ordinary child in that day. Fewer than 2,000 miles of railway were then being operated in the United States. The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, now part of the New York Central System had been projected in 1825, and that part from Buffalo west to Chicago was probably under construction and passed through Westfield.

Chicago was then a town three years old and did not become incorporated until the year 1837. It is difficult to gather personal items of a century ago, but he states in an autobiography which will appear later herein, that outside of two terms at the Westfield Academy his education was limited to the common schools. A sincere believer in the benefits of a good education, he had it in mind at one time to send his son, this author to the Jefferson Academy, near our home town in Iowa, but then a pioneer in a new country, with long hauls from farm to market on roads some times all but impassable, and with annual or at least bi-ennial visits of grasshoppers which were always crop hungry, when the time came he was unable financially to fulfil this ambition. We had plenty to eat as youngsters but none of the luxuries that present day children enjoy.

Upon arriving of legal age in 1857, like other young men who wish to see a little more of the world than his own county, he traveled to Michigan where he made his home for about two years with his Uncle, Jonathan Burtch, (who, with his descendants still spell the name with the "t" in it,) who had built the first White settler's cabin in what is now the City of Port Huron.

(On pages 27 to 30 of "A BURCH BOOK," will be found a fairly good record of the activities of this Uncle, including his cut, on page 29.)

While there Rollin taught several terms of school, in Sanilac and St. Clair counties. In the latter county was a township and a post office of Burtchville, named for the uncle.

At that time Rollin began keeping a diary of his educational work. The first entries of this diary, (the original of which lies here on the desk as I write,) goes farther back and includes a term or two in Chautauqua County, N.Y. before his visit to Michigan. It is complete in that not only are the names of his pupils recorded but also their ages, (Ranging from 7 to 20 years in some cases,) the number of school hours each day, and also the names of the visitors to his schools, and the dates of the visits. This old diary continues from the first school in Burtchville, Michigan to one term each in Fayette Township, Linn County, and Jefferson Township, Poweshiek County, both in Iowa in 1860 and early 1861. In August, 1861,

he enlisted as a private soldier in Company "D" of the Eighth Iowa Regiment of Volunteer Infantry, for service in the army.

Unfortunately we do not have his diary, if one was kept, during his long military service, but in this ~~same~~ little old book which was printed blank but which he had carefully ruled, the diary was continued to include his first term of school in Jackson Twp., Calhoun County, Iowa, where he had settled on a farm of 100 acres about 8 miles west of Lake City, which was the first town organized in Calhoun County. The list of the visitors in this first school taught in Iowa includes the name of many an early settler who became well known in later years and whose descendants are still in that County. Calhoun is largely a prairie county, and the first settlers lived near the Raccoon river which was near his farm, and along which was found a little native timber that helped out in the line of fuel during some very severe winters.

He recalls an experience very early in his residence there where neighbors were discussing the subject of writing letters to friends and relatives farther East. One spoke up and said he had been to Lake City, and that the postmaster was out of postage stamps but had sent to Des Moines for a dollar's worth and would soon have a supply for all comers.

He never sought public office but in those pioneer days someone who was best qualified had to assume some such duties and his neighbors selected him for the office of township assessor.

Jackson Township then comprised the entire west 25% of the County and extended to a point close to the Pocahontas Co., line where the town of Fonda was afterward built. One day on his journeys on foot assessing in that large township, he walked into a farm home that had been improved with a hastily constructed cabin for a home, and found that the owner also a pioneer settler was a former member of his own Company and Regiment in the Civil War, and neither of them had any previous knowledge that the other had decided to make his home in Iowa.

A very cordial greeting was followed by an invitation to stay over night in that home, and doubtless many an experience in army life in which both had participated was rehearsed.

This particular township is now Williams Township, and there is a persistent rumor that a sample of the very black loam soil from that township took the first prize in the Centennial exposition of 1876. This can doubtless be verified from the records but I have not followed the report further.

We will digress here to take up in more detail the military life of Rollin Burch in the War of the Rebellion.

He first enlisted in August, 1861 but it was completed on September 16, 1861, to serve three years or during the war, but was honorably discharged on January 10, 1864, at Poca-

hontas, Tennessee, by reason of enlistment as a Veteran Volunteer. In this discharge he is described as "born in the State of New York, 5 feet 8 inches high, fresh complexion, gray eyes, light hair and by occupation when enrolled, a farmer."

With four thousand others under the command of General Prentiss, he was captured and became a prisoner of war during the battle of Shiloh on April 6, 1862. He was never incarcerated in such infamous prisons as "Libby" in Richmond, nor "Andersonville," Georgia, but in 54 days after his capture arrangements were begun for his exchange for Confederate prisoners and this plan was completed in about 70 days.

Shortly after his re-enlistment he was promoted to Corporal, and on Jan. 10, 1865, to Sergeant, in an original document, now in possession of this author, which is here being reproduced verbatim.

"The Commanding Officer of the Eighth Regiment of Iowa Infantry Veteran Volunteers.

To all who shall see these presents, Greeting:

Know ye, that reposing special trust and confidence in the patriotism, valor, fidelity and abilities of Rolin Burch, I do hereby appoint him Sergeant in Company D of the Eighth

Regiment of Iowa Infantry Vet. Vols., in the service of the United States, to rank as such from the First day of January, one thousand eight hundred and Sixty Five. He is therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the duty of Sergeant, by doing and performing all manner of things thereunto belonging. And I do strictly charge and require all Non Commissioned Officers and Soldiers under his command to be obedient to his orders as Sergeant. And he is to observe and follow such orders and directions from time to time as he shall receive from me, or the future Commanding Officer of the Regiment, or other Superior Officers and Non Commissioned Officers set over him according to the rules and discipline of War. This Warrant to continue in force during the pleasure of the Commanding Officer of the Regiment for the time being. Given under my hand at the Headquarters of the Regiment at Memphis, Tenn., this Tenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and Sixty Five. (Signed) James L. Geddes, Colonel,
Commanding the Regiment.

By the Commanding Officer,
(Signed) George W. Marsden,
Adjutant of the Regiment.
A.G.O. No. 103.

(The above is here reproduced to show the wording of such a Commission as of that time.)

On January 29, 1865 following the Commission of Sergeant as on pages 18 and 19 preceding, Special Order No. 25 of the Head Quarters Post and Defenses of Memphis, is another Order which is here reproduced from the original.

"Commanding Officer, 8th. Iowa Infantry Vet. Vols., will detail from his command one (1) Sergeant, three (3) Corporals and eighteen (18) privates to guard thirty-seven (37) Federal Deserters to Helena and Vicksburg. The Sergeant in charge of detail will report for necessary instructions to Captain H.A. Houston, Provost Marshal, Fort Pickering, at 10 o'clock A.M. January 30, 1865. After delivering the prisoners to the proper authorities the detail will return without delay and report for duty with their regiment.

The Qr.Mr's Dept. will furnish necessary transportation.
By Order of Brig. Gen'l. A.L.Chetlain.

(Signed) Jno. S. Lord,
Capt. & Act. Ass't. Adj't. Gen."

Again in March, 1866 he received the following order.

Head Quarters Post of Selma,
Selma, Ala. March 13, 1866.
Special Order No. 52. Extract.

"Sergeant Rollin Burch, Co. D. 8th. Iowa Infantry V.V.

will proceed by first train to Vicksburg, Miss., in charge of a "deserter" from the 15th. U.S. Infantry. After having delivered the prisoner over to the proper Authorities at that Station, he will return without delay.

Quarter Master's Department will furnish the necessary transportation. By order of Lieut. Col. Andrew Geddes,
Commanding Post."

Order signed by Geo. W. Marsden, Capt. & Post Adjutant.

Along with the above is found the original of a receipt issued by the Major (Dudley) Commanding the 15th. U.S. Infantry, at Vicksburg, for a Private (named in the document but here withheld) "an alleged deserter." This receipt is dated on March 15, 1866, so Sergeant Burch lost no time in carrying out this order.

The following is a copy of his final discharge from the Army.

"To all whom it may concern:

Know ye, that Rolin Burch, a Sergeant of Captain Alexander Harper's Company (D) Eighth Regiment of Iowa Infantry VETERAN VOLUNTEERS, who was enrolled on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and Sixty-four, to serve Three years or during the war, is hereby DISCHARGED from the

service of the United States this Twentieth day of April, 1866 at Selma, Alabama, by reason of his service being no longer required, per G.O.No. 21, Dept. of Ala., Apr. 9, '66.

(Here follows a personal description of him as already recorded in connection with his first discharge at Pocahontas, Tenn, not necessary to repeat here.)

Given at Selma, Alabama, this Twentieth day of April, 1866."

The above is signed by the Commander of the Regiment, whose signature looks like "E.H.Hossny" but is so illegible that I can only hazard this guess at the name. It is also signed by "Alex. Harpet, Captain." In red ink on the same document is a statement, which says, "Paid, Davenport, Iowa, May 7, 1866 by George A. Mitchell. P.M., U.S.A."

Rollin Burch always maintained that pensions were intended for those only who had suffered as a result of service, and that he could not thus well qualify, and so was one of the very last of his comrades to apply for a pension. When one was finally granted he received notice on May 11, 1903 of its allowance "at the rate of \$8.00 per month from Jan. 6, 1902" in a fine personal letter signed by E.F.Ware as the then Commissioner of Pensions, in which we find the following paragraph.

"I note your long and honorable service from September 16, 1861 to April 20, 1866. Comparatively few men have a longer record of service than this, and it is one of which any soldier may be justly proud."

This author has given considerable serious thought to the question of a final disposition of these historical documents. Individuals, and families and even generations pass away, and it seems to me that these old papers would better be in some public place where interested searchers could see them in the far off years of the future than the insecurity of some home of one descendant.

Near The State House in Des Moines, Iowa, stands a fine public building in which is housed "the Department of History and Archives" for the State of Iowa. It is said to be one of the most complete genealogical libraries in the United States. In times past I have entrusted to them other items of history in connection with my other historical studies, and have concluded that as soon as the typing is done on this sketch, I shall deposit with that Department, the original of all the documents connected with the military history of Rollin Burch, copies of which appear on pages 17 to 23 inclusive, of this account, and also to deposit with that Department, the original of the Certificate of Rollin Burch and his wife, Esther

Caroline (Hulbert) Burch, issued by the officiating Clergyman at the time of their marriage. This Certificate will be reproduced (a copy of it) in it's proper place a little farther along in this account.

We will now return to where on page 17 herein we left Rollin Burch an ex-soldier on his 100 acre farm in Calhoun County, Iowa, and continue his biography. During the long years of his army life, his most active correspondent "back home in York State" was the one referred to just above on this page, and after he got his house completed, he returned to the childhood home near Westfield, N.Y. of both of them and on May 1, 1867 was married to Esther Caroline Hulbert.

Following is an exact copy of the original certificate of marriage, which lies before me as I write.

"This Certifies that Mr. Rollin Burch and Miss Esther C. Hulbert were by me UNITED IN MARRIAGE, according to the law of God and of the State of New York, at Westfield, Chautauqua Co., May 1st. 1867.

(Signed) Lyman J. Fisher, Pastor,
Bap. Ch. Westfield, N.Y."

Witnesses:

R.L.Hulbert,
Hattie Burch.

His bride, Esther Caroline Hulbert, was one of those girls who naturally wanted a home and a family, rather than a career, but she proved to be one of those unique women who had first her home and family, and yet made a career for herself without ever having to neglect husband or children. Her interesting part of this sketch will appear in the "Maternal Ancestry" Division later on.

Upon their return to the farm in Iowa, the "house" which he had left a short time before, was quickly transformed into a "home." Here were born the three sons: Guy Willis, on May 30, 1868, (which, by the way, was the first time that that day was ever observed as "Decoration Day."); Edwin Welch, writer of this account, on November 5, 1869 and Denton Lyle on September 25, 1871.

Early in the year 1874 Rollin wanted a little more land to farm, so he exchanged the 100 acre first farm for one of 160 acres in Logan Township, same county, with a neighbor Joseph A. Denny. This was located about 6 miles Southeast of Rockwell City, the County seat, though that was before the town of Rockwell City had been established. This farm remained the family home until late in December, 1881. In his own short "autobiography" which appears later on he mentions having had to haul coal. Because Logan township was all prairie, coal

was the only sufficient fuel, in winter time especially. The mines were about 30 miles distant, South of Fort Dodge, and near the Des Moines river. There were no railroads and the supply of coal at any one time was what could be loaded onto an ordinary farm wagon. As a rule these trips to the coal banks were made with another neighbor or two, and thus had to be arranged for a day or two in advance. They would start out before daylight, and usually arrive at the mines late in the afternoon. They would plan to get the coal loaded before night, so that they would be ready to start home early the following morning. The cold weather froze the snow on the roads, and the only way to tell in advance, of about when to expect them was the "creaking" of the wheels on the frozen snow. Many a night mother would listen for that creaking, and start in on the warm supper when she could thus hear the wagons a mile or two away. In the coldest weather the men would often have to walk a considerable part of the distance in order to keep warm.

Even in that early day there were such things as political "rings" One had been in control in the county for a dozen years, when during the summer of 1881, the citizens tiring of this ring rule called an Independent political convention for the purpose of placing a People's ticket in the field. The ring people, of course, called it a "bolter's convention." Two of the nominees were one S.H. Richardson, a Democrat for Auditor,

and Rollin Burch, a Republican, for Treasurer. The campaign was a real contest and the result was very close. I do not remember Mr. Richardson's majority, but when the votes were counted father had been elected Treasurer by a majority of only 13 votes, but he received the Certificate of election. Two years later he was re-elected and by a much larger majority, but at the end of his second term, he did not ask for a third, but notified the electors, at least in substance, in much the same words as those of a much more famous man, who "did not choose to run."

During his period of service as Treasurer he sold the 160 farm where the family had formerly lived, and purchased a small tract of forty acres just a mile Southeast of Rockwell City, and in 1886 improved it, and that became the family home until the death of both himself and my mother. During his residence here he planted a fine orchard and a large vineyard. His early home near Westfield, N.Y was the home of the famous "Welch Grape Juice " products, and on every farm he owned he planted a vineyard. The orchard, too, became very productive and a great many people in town depended upon his orchard as the source of their fruit in that line. In addition, he believed in fruit and ornamental trees in abundance, and at one time I counted 23 different varieties of shade and ornamental trees on this little home farm tract of 40 acres.

An ardent believer in the religion represented by the Protestant denominations, he was not actively connected with any Church as such, but lived his life by the rule of the "Golden Rule." An active member of the Grand Army of the Republic, he enjoyed the annual re-unions held by members of the 8th. Iowa Infantry Regiment, and attended quite a number of them during the 20 or 25 years after moving to this home farm, and he was present at a few meetings of the National Society. It is recalled that at the National Encampment of the G.A.R. in Minneapolis in 1906, after more than 40 years after the war closed Rollin Burch was permitted to march four abreast with three of his brothers, in the Annual Grand March of the veterans.

Hiram served in Company I of the 9th. Iowa Regiment. Walter in the 49th. New York Regiment, (Company D.) and Newell in the 154th. New York Regiment, Company E.

On New Years Day 1909, I heard Mother say, "Pa," (from the time of our early childhood they had called each other Pa and Ma, and never graduated to the more modern "Dad" and "Mom.") "I wonder if this would not be a good time for you to sit down and write a biography of your life?" He agreed and after an hour or two produced and read the record that follows, and it is a true copy for I have the original here in his own hand, as I write. Part of it has been given in substance, already,

but I wish to record his own very words:

"Rockwell City, Iowa, Jan. 1st. 1909

I was born in Portland Tp., Chautauqua Co., New York, near the village of Westfield, April 10, 1836. There were nine brothers and sisters in the family who grew to manhood and womanhood on the same farm where we were born. Land which our Grandfather settled on in 1813, and which is still in the family, being owned by a brother. With the exception of two terms at the Westfield Academy, my education was in the common schools. On coming of age, April, 1857, I went to St. Clair Co. Mich., where I lived two years, teaching school winters, farming summers. In May, 1859 I came to Linn County, Iowa, teaching school most of the time until August 19, 1861, when in Cedar Rapids, I enlisted as a private soldier in Co. "D", 8th. Iowa Inf'ty. Was taken prisoner at the Battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862. Was held a prisoner about 70 days. I re-enlisted at Pocahontas, Tenn. Jan. 10, 1864. Was promoted to Corporal, and some time afterward to Sergeant and finally mustered out of service at Selma, Ala., on the 23rd. of April, 1866, thus serving as a soldier of my country four years and seven months. In October, 1866, I came to Calhoun Co., Iowa, and settled on Sec. 7, Jackson Tp. Was married in the Spring of 1867 to Miss Esther C. Hulbert of Westfield, New York. We lived in Jackson Tp. about eight years, when I traded for land in Sec. 29, Logan Tp. Here we lived with

our three boys until the fall of 1881. I had been elected to the office of Co. Treasurer. We then moved to Rockwell City, where we lived nearly five years. In the fall of 1883 I was re-elected to the Treasurer's Office, thus serving four years in that office. I had previously been a member of the Board of Supervisors one Term. In the fall of 1886 we moved to Sec. 6, Logan Tp., where we still live. On all of these farms I have planted fruit and forest trees and lived to enjoy the fruits of my labor, and think I have been fairly well repaid for all the hardships endured. For eight years I hauled coal thirty miles, that my wife and babes might be comfortable in the cold, wintry weather. At the time of these long journeys for fuel and food stuff, such a thing as an arctic or overshoe was not known in this country. Little do the present generation realize the hardship of the pioneers of this country. Luckily for me I inherited a fairly good constitution from my fathers and forefathers. Sickness has been almost unknown in my family and for this I am truly thankful. I am now fast nearing the 73rd. anniversary of my birth. Six brothers and sisters are still living, and on the 5th. of last September we held a re-union on the old Homestead where we were born, at which time and place all seven of us were present. It is needless to say it was good to be there, and in all probability we shall never all meet in re-union, again in this mortal life. What the future has in store for us, we shall only know as we pass one by one, the boundary line of this mortal life.

(Signed) Rollin Burch. "

*The family re-union referred to on page 30 preceding is mentioned at some length on page 38 of "A BURCH BOOK."

Rollin Burch's last years were passed quietly in the home already described. Lameness of a Rheumatic nature came upon him which prevented his getting out much, but he was in otherwise good general health, and he spent much time in correspondence with relatives. He had a good memory and an amzing amount of genealogical material, some of which was used in gathering the material for the book above referred to on this page.

He passed away suddenly, and with little if any apparent pain or suffering, on the evening of March 20, 1915.

Towardⁿ or at the end of this history there will be found photographs of quite a number of those whose records appear.

We now take up the history of Oliver Wheeler Burch and his wife, Mary Sprague Tower, parents of Rollin Burch, though the more complete Tower line will be farther on in the Department of "The Maternal Ancestry."

OLIVER WHEELER BURCH, of the Seventh generation from the Emigrant ancestor, was the third son and seventh child of Jonathan Burtch and his wife, Sally Hosford. He was born June 16, 1801 at Warren, N.Y. At the age of about 11 or 12 he removed with his parents to Portland Twp., Chautauqua County, N.Y. On March 8, 1827, near Utica, N.Y. he married Mary Sprague Tower who was born there on September 29, 1808. She was the daughter of John Tower and Lucy Munson, his wife. The Tower and Munson lines will appear below with the other "Maternal Ancestries."

Their family consisted of six sons and three daughters, as follows:

Horace, b. Nov. 29, 1827, who married Mary Dier.

Ransom, b. Oct. 15, 1829, who married Miriam Amelia Hulbert.

Hiram, b. Dec. 15, 1831, who married Louise Miller.

Lucy, b. Dec. 21, 1833, who married Norman B. Rumsey.

ROLLIN, whose record appears on preceding pages.

Walter, b. April 20, 1838, who married Eliza H. Norton.

Olive, b. Oct. 11, 1840, who married 1st. Henry Dwight Stone who was tubercular, and lived but a year or so after their marriage. She married 2nd. Garret Henry Hesselink, with whom on April 12, 1916, their 50th. wedding anniversary was celebrated.

Newell, b. Jan. 16, 1842, who married 1st. Susan M. Parris, and after her death in 1893, married 2nd. Mrs. Lois

Bunker, of Menomonie, Wisconsin, where he had been in the mercantile business for many years.

Harriet, b. Dec. 25, 1846, who married G. L. Parkhurst.

All of the above named children left heirs of their bodies surviving them except Walter. A group cut of these nine children will be found at the last of this record, along with other cuts. Their combined ages amounted to 704, or an average of almost 80 years each. Their mother passed away when Harriet, who became Mrs. Parkhurst, was hardly five years old. The eldest daughter, Lucy aged about 18 had much the care of the younger children until Nov. 30, 1854 when Oliver married Miss Armina Sunderlin, of Westfield, N.Y. No children came to this union, but they all agreed that she made an ideal step-mother. She is lovingly mentioned in the account of the first family re-union in 1889. She passed away Sept. 20, 1900.

In 1835 Oliver Wheeler acquired title to 45 acres of land in Lot 62, Twp. 4, in the 13th. Range of townships, Chautauqua County, which adjoined land purchased by his father Jonathan. Both tracts were part of "The Holland Purchase," and Oliver's Deed was recorded on May 25, 1836 at 12 o'clock M. in Liber 19 at page 184 of the County deed records. Subsequent to the death of his father, Jonathan, he acquired title by deed from his brothers Chauncey and Stephen S., to the 53 acres that his father had purchased from the Holland Company, and had Willed to Chauncey and Stephen S. This deed was recorded on Sep. 25,

1839, at 3 o'clock P.M. in Liber 27 of Deeds at page 503. The "Holland Purchase" deeds will be further described in the record of Jonathan Burch, in the second paragraph below.

Oliver Wheeler Burch was a very religious man, and a consistent member of the Baptist Church in Westfield, for more than thirty years before his death, which came suddenly on Christmas eve., December 24, 1883, while he was on a visit to his daughter Harriet, at her home in North East, Pa. His cut will appear with others at the close of this history.

JONATHAN BURTCH, of the sixth generation from the Emigrant Ancestor, was born at Wells, Vermont, July 7, 1766. He had a brother Hiram who was a soldier in the War of 1812, and his grandchildren related that he also had a brother Benjamin but we have been unable to verify as to possible other brothers or sisters. He was married in 1786 to Sally Hosford, who was born also in Wells, on August 10, 1766. Soon after their marriage they removed to Herkimer County, N.Y. and later to Chautauqua County. In 1811 they visited the "Holland Purchase" in Chautauqua County, and in January, 1813 removed to Portland in that County with an ox team and a stout wooden sled as a means of transportation. He built a log house in which the

family resided until 1825 when a frame house was constructed on part of Lot 62 in Twp. 4, of the 13th. Range of townships. This land remained in his family and that of his direct descendants until 1820, or a little over a century. Their children were:

Eunice, b. July 22, 1788, who married Heman Ely, son of Simeon Ely, a soldier of the Revolution.

Olive, b. Oct. 4, 1790, who married Zeri Yale.

Jonathan, b. Nov. 15, 1792, who married 1st. Maria Yale, and 2nd. Elizabeth Robertson.

Powell Gardner, b. Jan. 25, 1795, who married Lovina Palmer.

Polly, b. May 10, 1797, who married Jared Taylor, son of Reuben Taylor, also a soldier of the Revolution.

Sally, b. Mar. 5, 1799, who married Erastus Cole, son of Seth Cole, who was a soldier of the Revolution.

OLIVER WHEELER, b. June 16, 1801, who married Mary Sprague Tower, whose ancestry we trace back not only to the War of the Revolution but also to the Mayflower.

Chauncey, b. April 27, 1803, who married Nancy Cole, sister of Erastus Cole, mentioned above.

Matilda, b. Sep. 10, 1805 and who died unmarried in 1822.*

Stephen S. b. June 18, 1808, who did not marry.

Twins, born Oct. 7, 1812, both of whom died at birth.

*It is noted that in A BURCH BOOK this date is erroneously given as 1882 when it should have been 1822.

(NOTE: Between pages 25 and 40 of "A BURCH BOOK," will be found good cuts of Heman Ely, Olive and Zerri Yale, Jonathan Burtch and his wife, Maria Yale; Powell G. and Lovana Yale, his wife, Jared Taylor, Oliver Wheeler Burch and Mr. & Mrs. Chauncey Burch, and between pages 235 and 243 of that same Burch Book will be found military records to entitle all of the descendants of Jonathan Burtch, Heman Ely, Maria Yale, Jared Taylor, Nancy Cole Burch and Mary Sprague Tower, to membership in those patriotic societies, the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution.)

The original of the Last Will and Testament of Jonathan Burtch (Husband of Sally Hosford) is before me as I write:

To show the similarity in wording of that Will with those of the present day, the first general paragraph is copied, as follows:

"I, Jonathan Burtch, duly considering that it is appointed for all men to die, and being mindful of that great change when it shall please God to call me home, do make this my last will & testament and concerning the real and personal estates whereof I am in any wise seized or possessed, either in possession, reversion or remainder or any other person or persons, in trust for me which I have any power to dispose of as followeth:"

He then recites that his son Chauncey and wife have agreed to provide for the needs of himself and wife, and gives to

Chauncey, (after payments by Chauncey, of his debts, if any) 45 acres of his farm of 53 acres. The other 8 acres to Stephen S. but Chauncey has the right to purchase the other 8 acres at an appraised value if he so desires. He gives one cow to his daughter Polly, wife of Jared Taylor, and all household goods to his wife if she survives him.

It appears that these sons did no buying or selling, but that after the death of their father, they both joined in a deed to the other brother Oliver Wheeler Burch, that deed being referred to on page 33 herein.

Under the terms of the Holland Purchase a group of Dutchmen acquired title to large real estate holdings in Western New York. The names signed to all such deed were:

"Wilhem Willink, Walrave Van Heukelom, Jan Van Eeghen, Cornelis Vander Vliet, Wilhem Willink, the younger, and Peter Van Eeghen, all in the City of Amsterdam, in the Kingdom of the United Netherlands, but as they lived abroad their names were signed to each deed by one David E. Evans, as their Attorney-in-Fact, who acknowledged the deeds in Genesee County, New York.

THE ORIGINAL of both deeds from The Holland Company, to this Jonathan Burtch and his son Oliver Wheeler Burch, and also of the deed from Chauncey C., and his wife, and Stephen S. to Oliver Wheeler, also the Will above described, came to me as

the Family Historian, in 1936, from Clarence Burch, only son of Hiram Burch, son of Oliver Wheeler Burch. As soon as this history is completed or the typing is completed these three deeds and the original will of Jonathan Burtch above referred to, will be sent for final keeping to "The New York Historical Society," 170 Central Park West, New York, 24, New York, where they will be available for the use of interested searchers for the time to come. That Society has accepted other similar documents already, and it is believed the best place for their permanent disposition.

Jonathan of this part of the history passed away on April 24, 1838, and his wife Sally Hosford Burtch followed him in death on October 17, 1845. Their bodies were laid away side by side in the "Farrington Cemetery" about 2 or 3 miles East of Westfield, and along the "Main Road" between Erie, Pa. and Buffalo. Under the "Maternal Ancestry" Division, more will probably be said of Sally Hosford.

We will now consider JONATHAN BURTCH of the Fifth generation from the Emigrant ancestor.

JONATHAN BURTC (Fifth generation) was born in Stonington, Ct. on September 16, 1740. According to Wheeler's "History of Stonington," he was son of Jonathan of the fourth generation, and his wife, Mary Rathbun, of Lyme, Ct. He had a sister, Jane, b. Dec. 10, 1736, a brother William b. June 24, 1742 and doubtless other brothers and sisters of whom we have been unable to get definite information. Tucker's "History of Hartford," (1889) devotes many pages to his activities and though he was manifestly the most active of any of our ancestors of the Burtch name, he is the one of whom we have been able to learn least about his family life. His wife's given name was Eunice, but we do not know positively her surname, nor the date of her birth or the date of their marriage. Nor do we know positively the date of death of either. On pages 65 to 67 of the Tucker History it is stated that he with 23 other actual residents, (whose names also appear there) petitioned for a patent to the present site of Hartford, Vermont. It was dated April 1, 1772 and was favorably acted upon "At a Council held at Fort George in the City of New York, on Wednesday the Eighth day of April, 1772."

His great grand children born between 1829 and 1846 -one of whom, Lucy Burch Rumsey, - lived until August 1923, carefully preserved records to prove him one of the actual founders of Hartford, to which town he removed about 1772. A much more complete record of his activities appears on pages 20-23 in "A BURCH BOOK." to which the reader is referred.

JONATHAN served in the Revolution, and his military record as given on pages 82 and 92 of Tucker's History, is verified by the record as it appears on pages 82, 354 and 420 of the "State of Vermont: Rolls of Soldiers in the Revolutionary War." (Rutland, 1904) His official record is also reproduced on pages 235-237 of "A BURCH BOOK." William A. Burch, a descendant was accepted for membership in the Sons of the American Revolution on the record of this Jonathan, and his National No. is 30358 in that Patriotic Society.

JONATHAN BURTCH of the Fourth generation in America, was born August 1, 1707. He married Mary Rathbun, of Lyme, Ct. on January 15, 1735 but we do not have the date of his death, nor the date of birth or death of his wife.

JONATHAN BURTCH, of the Third generation, was born June 9, 1676, and married Mary Rathbone, (sometimes also spelled Rathbun) There is a strong peculiarity in the names of the wives of Jonathan 4 and Jonathan 3, but the records have been carefully verified. Doubtless one Mary was the niece of the other.

The following is copied from the "Stonington Town Records."

"Jonathan Burch and Marcy Rathbun were married August 22, 1706, by Nehemiah Palmer, Justice of ye Peace." The same gives the record of not only our Jonathan 4, but of other children, Jane, John, Zurviah, Jeremiah, Marcy, David and Joshua. The name Mary and Marcy were then used interchangeably the same as the variation of spelling the surname with and without the extra "t" that was then often used.

We now leave all four of these Jonathans and find that our ancestor of the Second Generation from the emigrant ancestor is:

JEREMIAH BIRCH, of whom we have very little actual history. According to Wheeler's "History of Stonington," he removed to that City in 1670, and "received a grant of land East of the present city of Clark's Falls." From the Stonington "Town Records" we find that on April 3, 1671, he was given land for some town work, and that on Oct. 5, 1671 he was given 30 acres of land for some blacksmithing work, for he followed the line of his father who was also a blacksmith. That history shows that on Oct. 18, 1716 he received his portion of his father's estate. According to the same "Town Records," his children were: Thomas, b. May 25, or May 26, 1671. Jeremiah and Joseph, twins, b. July 14, 1673, one of whom Joseph died July 20, 1673, and

Jeremiah married Margaret Billings, on Feb. 8, 1716.
 JONATHAN of our line described top of page 41, and a child
 Richard, b. Nov. 2, 1680, who married Elizabeth Harris, of
 New London, Ct. Our history now moves back to:

THOMAS BIRCH, the emigrant ancestor, who came over the seas
 on the good ship "BONAVENTURE" of which James Ricoste was the
 Master, and which ship landed in 1637. THOMAS settled in Dor-
 chester, Mass. His first recorded activity was in connection
 with the Will of a neighbor in July, 1649. His Will is dated
 June 4, 1654. In that document no mention is made of his wife
 and we assume that probably she had died in England, or anyway
 before 1654. His estate inventoried 170 pounds, 11 shillings
 and 11 pence. His children as named in the Will were:

Joseph, b. 1642/43. Served in King Philip's War. Settled
 in Swansea, Mass., and married Bathsheba Sanford, Jan. 24, 1684.

Thomas, Lewis, JEREMIAH above, and Mary. Tradition has it
 there was another daughter but we do not have her name.

As to his children we find several interesting items.

"9:11:1664. Joseph Birch has liberty to entertain his
 brother Lewis till the selectmen give further orders."

"20:2:1669. Selectmen of Dorchester 'rounded up' all the
 young men who were not under family government, and in a list
 of 17 such we find the names of Joseph, Jonathan and Thomas
 Birch. Joseph received more than one warning on his habits.

At one time he answered that "he had noe yron nor Coles," but he "would endeavor to reform."

"14:2:1673. Jonathan Birch was summoned for residing in Dorchester when he had "been at Lancaster about fower months, and was ordered to depart the town." (Dorchester Town Records.)

From this it appears that when they were established in a town they were supposed to stay there, and the Selectmen, who probably had not a great deal to do, made it a part of their duties to see that such people did not do too much gadding about.

In 1667 Thomas Birch was paid for killing two wolves in town.

Thus we have taken all preceding pages to furnish the ancestry of Edwin Whitney Burch, George Lloyd Burch, and Priscilla Valeria Burch, who on June 30, 1939, became wife of Robert Bogle Haulenbeek, and these pages have taken ONLY the Paternal Ancestry. On page 44 will begin the Maternal Ancestries, and as my own autobiography was the first in the line completed, so the Maternal will begin with My Wife, whose maiden name was Lillian Esther Loughhead, and continue with my Mother, my Grandmother and in that order until the history is completed. At the close of the typing will appear photos or cuts of many whose names are to be found herein.

THE MATERNAL ANCESTRY.

All the preceding pages have been devoted to the Paternal Ancestry, beginning with the father of the three children for whom this history is primarily prepared, and so now will be taken up the other side and which will also continue through the record of parents and other ancestors of them as far back as we have records to justify.

We will, therefore, begin with

LILLIAN ESTHER LOUGHHEAD, eldest of only two daughters, of Charles Whitney Loughhead and his wife, Esther Ann Murphy, who was born November 21st. 1875 on a farm four or five miles Southwest of the City of Morris, Grundy County, Illinois. At that time the Rock Island railroad had built through farther west, and there was a "trail" which later became a good highway, and also a canal which sort of paralleled the Illinois River which also flowed close by. One of the stopping places along this trail was known locally as Castle Danger, probably from some tragic occurrence of a still earlier day and of which we do not have details. This Castle Danger was the house where she was born. It was her privilege to visit this old house in 1935, that being the first and only time she had seen it since the family removed to Iowa about 1877, when she was very small.

The house as originally built was against a low hill, but so much of a hill that part of the first story was under ground, but the second story all above ground. Back of that part of the house under ground was a little cave or alcove in which her grandmother, Mrs. John Loughhead, who was an ardent Abolitionist, and much in sympathy with the Negro slaves, is said to have more than once hidden run-a-way Negroes on their way to Freedom in Canada, so that it became a part of what was so well known in slave days as the "under ground railroad." in that territory.

With her parents, Lillian Esther, in early 1878 removed to Grundy County, Iowa, near a little place called Melrose, where for a short time, her mother served as postmistress. Her father died the following year and she with her mother and only sister returned to Illinois and lived with her other grandparents, Murphy, for they also lived near Morris, and in the early days of 1882 they all removed to Calhoun County, Iowa, settling on a farm about 6 miles west of Rockwell City. Her mother passed away on March 24, 1883, and the two little girls were reared in the home of the grandparents. She attended rural schools until about 15 years of age when she went for one year to the Normal School at Woodbine, Iowa, on recommendation and through the kindness of an Uncle, Richard W. Murphy who was very much interested in education, and afterward served as County Super-

intendent of Public Instruction. After this she taught in the rural schools and in the autumn of 1895 returned to Woodbine completing a normal course. The following year she taught in the grade schools at Lake City, Iowa, and on June 30, 1897 was married to Edwin W. Burch, this writer. Our acquaintance began when her Uncle's family moved to town about 1894. It could have been said, with considerable truth, that it was a case of love at first sight, but certainly not a hasty marriage, and there have been no visible signs of "repenting at leisure" during the nearly a half century that has intervened, and with each of us in a good state of health. Thanks to a merciful Heavenly Father, neither of us has ever been a hospital patient, and even when she went down "into the shadow" occasioned by the birth of the three children in whose interest this story is being written, each birth occurred in the privacy of her own home. Near the close of this sketch will be found a cut of the home, after it had been remodeled about 1920. That house was our home for 32 years, though not all that time in the same location for in the summer of 1899 the Illinois Central R.R. constructed their tracks for the Fort Dodge to Omaha branch, right in front of our house. For part of their right of way they purchased our lot, and we with other neighbors, moved about seven blocks closer to the business section of the town.

We succeeded in finding such a good house mover that we

occupied the house during the three weeks en route, and even the pictures hung on the walls during the entire trip, and the Insurance Company which carried the risk, consented to keep the "tornado" part of the policy, as well as the "fire" in force while the house was on wheels.

Always a good housekeeper as well as a good homekeeper she has ever done the bulk of the housework with her own hands. She has ever been active in Church work. The Baptist Church in Rockwell City had a small membership, and was greatly overshadowed by other denominations, but she was always faithful there, and this has continued to the present time. During the first World War she was active in Red Cross Work, was a member of the Home Service Committee, Vice-chairman of the Women's Council of Defense. She had special duties caring for families of soldiers at the front, and assisting discharged disabled soldiers. She was organizing Regent of Mary Osborne Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and an active member of Chapter EG of the PEO Sisterhood. When women were given the right to vote in 1920 she had the distinction of being the first woman to cast a ballot in her voting precinct.

I had been away from home considerably in travel for the Treasury Department, but she had always been a home body, and when word came of our transfer to live in Oklahoma City, I had fears that when she was thus uprooted from a home where she knew almost every one in town, to a City where she would have to

"begin at the beginning" to get acquainted, I would be called upon to witness a very pronounced case of "homesickness" but she had hardly landed in this City until members of the Trinity Baptist Church, nearby, the Daughters of the American Revolution and Sisters of the PEO were looking her up to show their kindness and during the now more than 16 years of residence in Oklahoma City she has never had a chance to be homesick at all, and is as happy as may be in these surroundings. Just here, we are reminded of "The Bishop" in Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables," of whom it was said that when he had money he went among the poor but when he had no money he went among the rich. In her case, whether she had money or not, she has been an invited, welcome guest in the homes of some of the wealthiest as well as a minister of mercy in the city homes where sorrow and poverty have been much in evidence. Always with becoming modesty she has been at home among all her acquaintances, and with such a spirit of contentment that she could almost claim as a parallel with that of the Great Apostle to the Gentiles of which he speaks in Philippians 4:11 wherein he says:

"For I have learned, in whatsoever state I am, there-with to be content."

Her cut, which will appear toward the close of this history is taken from Page 83 of A BURCH BOOK. Gray hair early in

life is an inherited trait in her family. Her hair was almost a pure white very shortly after she was 30 years old.

Next will follow her immediate ancestry, which will begin with her Father-

CHARLES WHITNEY LOUGHHEAD, the eldest of three sons of John Loughhead and his wife, whose maiden name was Eliza Perkins, but who at time of her marriage to John Loughhead was widow of Isaac Whitney. Charles Whitney was born Nov. 3, 1847 on a farm near Morris, Ills. We have little detail of his early life, further than that while quite a young man he became interested in farming, and particularly in handling blooded live stock. His father had come to Illinois about 1842. In that neighborhood near Castle Danger, which has already been described there lived the family of Allen Murphy, and on January 27, 1875 their eldest daughter became the wife of our Charles Whitney Loughhead. They continued to farm, but in the year 1878 a contagious disease then well known and called "black leg" got among their herds and they sustained heavy losses. They removed to Grundy County, Iowa, as already stated in the biography just preceding, and on March 24, 1879 Charles Whitney passed away caused by Tubercular trouble which had followed a severe attack of Pneumonia. Before going

farther with the Loughhead Genealogy we will take up the line of the Allen Murphy family. Allen was the son of George Murphy who was born in Ireland but who had emigrated to Canada in an early time. We do not have date of his birth nor the name of his wife. Allen was born in January, 1828, and died in Iowa on Feb. 12, 1886. Allen married Deborah Ann Ennis who was born in Eastern Ontario, in 1833 and she died on Dec. 22, 1894. Allen was of the Episcopalian faith and Deborah Ann was reared a Methodist. In Canada they were very active as members of the Society of the Orangemen. Deborah Ann's maiden name was Ennis, she being the daughter of George Ennis and his wife, Esther Giles. The family emigrated to Illinois about 1870, and they recalled that from their home about 50 miles from Chicago, they had observed the reflection against the sky, caused by the great Chicago fire of 1871. Esther Ann Murphy, wife of Charles Whitney Loughhead was born March 24, 1855 and passed away on the anniversary of her birth, in the year 1883. Returning now to the Loughhead line we take up the name of

JOHN LOUGHHEAD, son of Thomas Loughhead and Mary Donnelley, was born in Mercer County, Pa. on November 27, 1800. His parents were Scotch Presbyterians and very religious. The home continued in Pennsylvania until the early 1840's when his father, Thomas and family, all moved to Illinois and bought land

in Nettle Creek township, Grundy County. Whether because John felt the need of assisting his parents in their declining years or for some other cause he remained unmarried until November 8, 1846 when he married Eliza (Perkins) Whitney, then widow of Isaac Whitney. Before continuing with the married life of John and Eliza, we want to go back to the occasion of her first marriage with Isaac Whitney for she is our direct ancestor.

The following account of her first marriage was related in 1922 by a younger sister of Eliza's whom the relatives called by the loving name of Aunt Nancy Perkins Stevens, and when Aunt Nancy related this in 1922 she was then in her 95th. year. It sounds very much like what would be expected from one her age and we repeat it verbatim.

"When my sister came through the house, smiling, and said that that man, (Isaac Whitney) wanted to marry her, we little knew how much we would miss her. That summer she was visiting her friends and getting ready to be married. Mother was away so I had to do the cooking, dry the apples and turn the cheeses. The home was a good big house and we did all the work, washing and everything, didn't hire washing in those days. I had a pantry full of cheeses.

She was married in September and wore a changeable green and purple silk. She had a white ribbon around her neck, with roses in it. After the marriage she sang, "My father I wish you well. When my Lord calls I trust I shall be mentioned in the Promised

Land." Then the whole family joined in the "Be mentioned in the Promised land." This was said twice. Then the same words were repeated as to the Mother, then the brothers and sisters, then the neighbors, and each time the whole family would join in the "Be mentioned in the Promised land." That was all there was to it but it was effectual. One of our brothers cried. All of the family could sing. After the wedding, Mother, (Polly Whitney Perkins,) had all the Whitneys down for the wedding supper, and also the neighbors. Before she went away Mother took us two little girls upstairs in the bedroom and began to pray. (The bride Eliza Perkins Whitney, afterward Mrs. John Loughhead was moving to Illinois.) When the bride went away for the last time she kept looking back, and my sister Myra cried, but I was younger and did not cry. An old lady that I had great confidence in, said, "Your grandmother Perkins was so fine lookin' and your grandmother Whitney was so good lookin' and I don't see how you girls can be so dumb homely."

When Eliza Perkins, above, b. May 28, 1818, married Isaac Whitney, he had two small sons by a former marriage, whom she mothered in a wonderful way. To this union with Isaac Whitney there was born a daughter, Susan Barrett Whitney, b. Nov. 4, 1843. Isaac Whitney died August 4, 1846, leaving Eliza with the three small children. Her marriage with John Loughhead occurred November 8, 1846, and it was believed then and is now

believed that she married so soon after the death of Isaac Whitney because she was left with the three small children, without adequate means of support. She knew John Loughhead well and their more than 40 years of happy life together proved that the marriage was no mistake. To them were borns three sons:

Charles Whitney Loughhead whose record appears on pages 49 and 50; William Perkins Loughhead and James Hubbard Loughhead. John died on Sep. 12, 1887 and Eliza on May 7, 1890, both in Calhoun County, Iowa.

Eliza (Perkins) Loughhead was daughter of John Perkins, b. Feb. 25, 1789 and Polly Everett Whitney, his wife, b. Oct. 25, 1792, at Westminster, Mass. They married in February, 1816.

Polly Everett Whitney was daughter of Jonas Whitney, b. Nov. 10, 1761, d. Jan. 3, 1839, and his wife Elizabeth Raymond, b. Feb. 19, 1766. They married December 1, 1785.

Elizabeth Raymond was daughter of Jonathan Raymond, b. Sep. 17, 1734 and his wife, Susannah White, b. about 1735. They married on Oct. 4, 1756. She was daughter of Joseph and Hannah White.

Jonathan Raymond was the Revolutionary soldier on whose record Lillian Esther (Loughhead) Burch obtained membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution. Her serial number is 125,019. The following is quoted from page 837 of Heywood's "Westminster, Massachusetts:

"Many were the privations and trials endured by this family in the wilderness home. When the husband enlisted in the army of the Revolution, and left for the field of active service his wife undertook the management of the farm, herself and her oldest children, who were daughters, working in the fields to obtain the necessaries of life. More than this she could not do. The taxes on the farm went unpaid, and her cows were taken to liquidate the claim. At another time for a similar neglect, she was sent to jail, where she remained until the authorities, influenced either by feelings of humanity or by economical considerations, caused her to be set at liberty. Mr. Raymond died before 1784. His wife, Susannah, lived to be 90 years of age, going to her grave in February, 1825. Their children were:

1. Susannah, b. March 28, 1757, d. unmarried in 1795.
2. Mary, b. Nov. 17, 1759, m. Abijah Harrington.
3. Hepzibah, b. Dec. 2, 1761, m. Salmon Whitney.
4. Rebecca, b. Jan. 31, 1764, m. Joseph Foster.
5. "Betsey," (our Elizabeth,) b. Feb. 19, 1766, m. Jonas Whit-
6. Jonathan, b. May 21, 1768. m. Patty Downs. (ney.)
7. John, b. May 12, 1770, m. Elizabeth Walton,
8. Joseph, b. Aug. 12, 1772, m. Sarah Howe.
9. Nathan, b. Dec. 3, 1774, m. Mary Clark.
10. Isaac, b. Dec. 24, 1776, m. Charity Sawyer.
11. Ebenezer, b. March 29, 1782, m. Rebecca Graves. "

The names and dates on page 53-A are for the benefit of searchers who may be descended from any of the 11 children of Jonathan Raymond and Susannah White. We do not have space for full military record of Jonathan Raymond, but the following appears on page 909 of Volume XII of "Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in the War of the Revolution."

"Jonathan Raymond, private, Capt. John Joslyn's Co., Col. Job Cushing's (Worcester Co.,) Reg't. Service 1 mo. 7 days, Company marched from Leominster to Bennington, the last of July, 1777., to join forces under Col. Seth Warner; Roll dated Leominster; Also, Capt. William Warner's Co., Col. Thomas Marshall's Reg't.; Muster Roll for January, 1779, dated West Point; enlisted June 7, 1778; enlistment 9 months." Other portions of his record may be found on pages 902, 999 and 1006 of the same volume named in the paragraph above.

There also appears the following statement of service on page 45 of "Westminster, Mass., 100th. Anniversary:

"To reinforce the army at Bennington, in September, 1777, Westminster sent the following who were out twenty-seven days." The name of Jonathan Raymond appears in this list.

In addition to the D.A.R. membership obtained by Mrs. Burch, as appears at bottom of page 53 herein, such membership was also obtained by Mrs. Sarah E. Raymond Fitzwilliam, of

Illinois. Her serial number in the National Society, D. A. R. is 11,457. Doubtless many other such records can be found in the Lineage Books of the D.A.R. Mrs. Fitzwilliam has her ancestry through Jonathan Raymond Jr. and his wife Patty Downs.

For earlier History of the Whitney family, the reader is respectfully referred to the "Whitney Genealogy," by Frederick C. Pierce, a book of 692 pages which may be seen in practically all of the large libraries. It is interesting to note that John Whitney, the emigrant ancestor, from whom practically all the branches of the Whitney family in the United States, are descended, is a direct descendant of Edward I of England, and through this source the descendants are eligible to membership in "The Colonial Dames of Royal Descent," according to Browning's "Colonial Dames of Royal Descent," p. 228 and also eligible to membership in "The Magna Charta Barons," in the Browning record.

The information in the paragraph above was sought out by George Edward Congdon, at a considerable expense of time and money. Mr. Congdon is a professional genealogist, with whom the author of this sketch has a personal acquaintance, and who is believed to be dependable and accurate in all statements.

Returning to the Perkins line we find that John Perkins, father of Eliza Perkins, was son of Benjamin Perkins, b. 1748 d. Oct. 10, 1834, and his wife, Lydia Hawkes, b. Jan. 28, 1748 and d. March 25, 1804. They married Nov. 4, 1868. We do not have the Perkins line back of this Benjamin, but we have the line through Adam Hawkes, (who married Huldah Brown Nov. 29, 1739) and Adam Hawkes, his father, b. May 12, 1664. (Wife's name unknown) and John Hawkes who on April 11, 1661, married Sarah Cushman, who was daughter of Thomas Cushman, who was born in England in 1608, and who, during the year 1635 married Mary Allerton, b. June, 1616, who was daughter of Isaac Allerton, a passenger on the "Mayflower." Thomas Cushman died December 1691 and Mary Allerton Cushman on December 8, 1699. At the date of her death Mary Allerton had outlived all the other passengers on that historic ship.

The "Cushman Genealogy," a large volume is indexed as E7 and C-9572 in the justly famous "Newberry Library" in the City of Chicago.

We now return to the ancestry in direct line, of JOHN LOUGHHEAD whose record begins on page 50 of this record, to his father-

THOMAS LOUGHHEAD, who was born in the North of Ireland

in 1772 or 1773. Shortly after the close of the Revolutionary War, while still a child, he bought his time from his father, (a weaver) whose first name we do not have, (Thomas was also a weaver by trade,) and took passage to one of the Carolina's to an Uncle by the name of Black, a brother of his mother, Mary Black, who was said to be the daughter of a Scottish Lord. The ship was taken by pirates, the passengers robbed of money and effects and landed at Philadelphia, Pa., with just the "clothes they stood in." He finally secured employment in the country, with a man named Williamson, for whom he worked for a number of years. This was East of the Allegheny mountains. At that time there was in the Williamson home, an adopted daughter by the name of Mary Donnelly, sometimes also spelled Donley, and in those days the term for adoption was "binding out" and at her marriage she was to have a certain sum, after her "setting out." Thomas Loughhead afterward married Mary Donnelly. Mary Donnelly was the daughter of Thomas Donnelly and Eleanor Russell. Eleanor Russell was an Irish Lady by birth. Her father was an English gentleman (whose first name we do not have) and married an Irish Lady of wealth, whose name, also we do not have. As was the custom in those days and in those countries, the parents arranged the betrothals of their children according to birth and estate. Eleanor Russell did not love the man to whom she was betrothed, but loved and married

a young carpenter named Thomas Donnelly, referred to above, thus forming mes-alliance and was disinherited by her family. They came to this country and settled East of the Alleghenies, Thomas Donnelly following his trade as a carpenter. To them five children were born, viz: Thomas, James, John, MARY, and Eleanor.

Before these children were old enough to support themselves, the father, Thomas Donnelly died. The mother, Eleanor Russell Donnelly, struggled to support them by teaching permanship, embroidery, marking and fine needle work, (her ability to do which being another evidence of her birth and training as a Lady,) but was compelled to bind some of them out, and MARY was bound out to this Williamson family, named earlier in the narrative. When THOMAS LOUGHHEAD had saved up enough to buy a home, he crossed the mountains and bought land in Mercer County, Pa., near the Ohio line. He built a log house, cleared a portion of the land, planted it, returned and married Mary Donnelly, bringing her West over the mountains to their new home, where nine children were born to them, viz: JOHN, Mary, James, Jane, Eleanor, (who died at 2 years of age) Margaret, Sarah, Thomas and Hannah, all of whom were reared on the home place and educated there. Mercer was the nearest town. They were Scotch Presbyterians in faith and brought up their family in a strictly religious manner. James, the second son was a graduate of Western Reserve College, Ohio,; lectured on the abolition of slavery, studied Theology and became a Congregational Minister. His wife, Hannah Hamline,

was a sister of Bishop Hamline of the M.E.Church. (One account says Hannah was a daughter of the Bishop but this is hardly likely for the Bishop was born in 1797, and James of this record must have been born about 1803 or 1804 for JOHN, the eldest was born November 27, 1800.) Jane Loughhead attended the Ladies Academy connected with Western Reserve College, as did also others of the sisters. In the early 40's and shortly after the Blackhawk War, Thomas Loughhead came to the then far west and bought land in Nettle Creek Twp. Grundy County, Ills., and lived there with his children until his death, during the month of August, 1848. Mary Donnelly Loughhead, his wife, died in Mercer County, Pa., on March 4, 1830. They married on Oct. 30, 1799. Thus ends the Loughhead Ancestry as we have it.

In earlier pages comment will be found about the ways proper names were spelled interchangeably by different members of succeeding generations, but the origin of the Loughhead name is most interesting of all. Webster defines the word "Lough" as a lake, pool or arm of the sea - now used only as an Irish equivalent of loch. Two brothers whose real name was Wallace, lived, one at the head of a lake and the other at the foot of the same lake. In the vernacular of the neighborhood, one got to be known as Loughhead and the other Loughfoot, meaning either the head or the foot of the lake and our people were those near the head of the lake.

THE MATERNAL ANCESTRY now goes back another generation to take up the life record of the Mother of this writer, and because of that relationship part of the account may be in the first person.

ESTHER CAROLINE HULBERT, fourth daughter and fifth child of Caleb Alexander Hulbert, and his wife, Catharine Brown, was born near Westfield, New York, on October 20, 1842. Quite early in her young womanhood she became a finished player on the guitar, as well as a good musician vocally. Together with her brother Roscoe Lazelle Hulbert, and another brother and sister, named Frank and Katie Shaw, of the same neighborhood they formed a quartette that furnished the music for many a social event in the neighborhood. She grew to womanhood in the parental home, but just prior to the outbreak of the Civil War, or in the very early days of it, she attended a school for young women in Brooklyn, N.Y. that was known as the Packer Collegiate Institute. Brooklyn as well as other large cities in the Northern States had a great many citizens who were Southern sympathizers, possibly in some cases because of relatives being slave owners. They were stirring times and practically every one took to one side or the other of the contest. The people who were ultra loyal to the Republic, formed themselves in many instances into vigilant committees who believed it their duty

to require every citizen to show his or her colors. Her father was an ardent Abolitionist, as will be seen in the next section of this record, and she had noticed that no Stars and Stripes had been hoisted above the buildings of the Institute. She had had no occasion to inquire, but one evening her attention was attracted to an animated conversation which she overheard between the Owner of the Institute and a small group of men who had called upon him. While standing near a front window on the second floor of the building, she looked down into the street and was astonished to find the street black with moving men, and she learned next morning that the "committee" who had called on the owner of the Institute had served a notice on him, which in substance was that "if the flag did not go up the building would have to come down and there were certainly men enough outside but around the building to take it down if the order was not complied with. - From that very evening a very fine U.S. Flag adorned the building. An old print which I have of the Institute chief building, taken from a magazine of that time, discloses it to have been a very fine building four stories high and probably 60 feet deep and with a street frontage of about 200 feet. This event quickened her interest in the prosecution of the War from the Union or Federal standpoint, and though her eldest brother, Simon Bolivar Hulbert, was in the army, and received a great many letters from her until the

date of his death in Andersonville prison, there was another who was very often remembered in a soldier's letter, and that was a young man whom she had known as a neighbor from childhood, named Rollin Burch, of the 8th. Iowa Regiment, in that War, and whose bride she became on May 1st. 1867.

Up to that time she had hardly been outside of "York State" as she always afterward called it, with the possible exception of a visit or two with relatives over the State line in Erie, Pa., and the matter of marrying and going 900 miles west to an entirely unknown country must have required some serious thought, but like Rebekah of old, when the time came to decide she could say, unhesitatingly, "I will go." (Gen. 24:58)

Very shortly after the wedding occasion, they took train for Iowa. The Chicago & North Western rail road had built west from Chicago and they took it to Glidden, Iowa, where father had driven a team and farm wagon, before starting east for the wedding, and on arrival at Glidden, they continued the journey of about 35 miles to the little farm near the banks of the Raccoon river which he had prepared for her. She told me that for quite a little distance or portion of the journey she rode with him in the "spring seat" that was part of the wagon, but that after a while this got monotonous, due doubtless to her being shaken more or less by the rough road which could hardly then be called a road at all, so she decided to get out and

"foot it" for a change. This went well for awhile, until suddenly she came up with a family bunch of "garter snakes," that did not like the idea of being interrupted by this new evidence of civilization to disturb them, but though they did not stop to argue their rights with her, she did not know that they would not, and so she soon got back into the spring seat and the balance of the journey was without similar incident.

It is needless to say that upon arrival at the "house" which he had built, the entire property was suddenly transformed into a "home" and so remained for nearly eight years during which time occurred the birth of my brothers and myself.

Shortly after their arrival, the people of Lake City, the nearest town, and the only town in the county, decided to observe Independence Day for the first time in their community life, and this is a custom that has very rarely been missed in Lake City. In later years most towns celebrated at stated times, but Lake City celebrated every year.

This young couple from "down East" of course were invited by neighbors to join in the celebration, which they did. It was 58 years after this event that Esther Caroline was telling some intimate friends about this first celebration, when they persuaded her to dictate an account of it as she remembered it, and she did so on Oct. 20, 1925 which was the 83rd. anniversary of her birth.

Her story of the first July 4th. celebration was given considerable publicity at the time, and as this is primarily a family history I believe it deserves a place here. I have debated some whether it would properly be placed late in her life when she related the event, or whether early in her married life, when it actually happened, and I conclude to let it appear here.

I do not know at whose request, but 19 years after it was first published, and more than ten years after her own death it was re-published in the Lake City Graphic in September, 1944 and it is from the story as published first and again in 1944 that the copy here follows:

"Description of the first 4th. of July celebration ever held in Calhoun county, Iowa, as told by Mrs. Esther C. Burch, of Rockwell City, an eyewitness of the event, on her 83rd. birthday, October 20, 1925."

"About two months after I arrived in Calhoun County, Iowa, from my former home in Chautauqua County, New York, the few but enterprising citizens of Lake City, which was then the county seat invited the settlers in all the country round about to the first Fourth of July celebration ever held in the county.

It was in 1867. We had just settled on a farm about eight miles west of Lake City, and the Coon river flowed between our farm and the town. Mr. John Brady was a good neighbor of ours who lived on the same side of the river. He enjoyed the luxury of a Democrat wagon and very kindly invited us to go with him and his family to the celebration. The river was very high and the nearest bridge was some distance up the stream. To shorten the distance he conceived the idea of taking the wagon to pieces and thus getting it across the river, using the small row boat as an improvised ferry, the evening before. I do not know how many trips were necessary, for the harness had to be ferried over as well as the wagon, but when we arrived at the river bank on the morning of the glorious day, everything had been ferried over except the horses. Getting into the boat and taking their halters in his hand he "swam the horses," and then returned to our side of the river and got the passengers.

The journey to the village was without special incident, but upon arriving my attention was first attracted to the shade that had been provided for the occasion. There was plenty of small timber along the creek near the town but up to that time no shade trees had been planted in what has ever since been known as the public park. Some forked poles had been cut and set in the ground, and some cross poles placed on them. On top of these branches cut from trees along Lake Creek the foliage

of which formed the shade, and the dinner tables were spread under this manufactured shade.

The next thing to attract my attention was a band of three pieces which was being hauled round and round the square in a lumber wagon. The instruments consisted of a bass drum played vigorously by Robert Shideler, a violin in the hands of Charles Cole, who was ever after known by the familiar name of "Scoop em" and a triangle played by a man whose name I cannot recall. I feel that I ought to remember the names for the picture of the whole performance is indelibly stamped on my memory.

The speaker of the day was Joseph J. Hutchison who was introduced as a young lawyer who had recently come from Ohio to cast his lot with the people of this county. Those of later days now remember him as the prosperous and accommodating merchant in Lake City for many years after that date. He made a fine general address for the occasion. One of his remarks I particularly remember. He stated that he considered the celebration a credit to the town and one that would be considered a credit to towns much larger, and to towns farther east.

The Calithumpians, afterward to form a part of every such gathering, were there in plenty of numbers, but they did not form in the parade.

I do not remember any particular athletic events. In this country at that time pigs were so scarce that no one felt he could contribute one to have it greased and released to be

caught, and dollars were so rare that no one felt he could spare one to the winner of a greased pole event. As the dinner was being prepared numerous children crowded around and some were impatient to partake of the things that were being placed on the tables, probably in the fear that there might not be enough to go around.

Mrs. Washington Ripley had charge of the tables, and experienced some difficulty in keeping the children at a safe distance. After having admonished them several times, without apparent success, she stooped and picked up a little green snake, which had come to the celebration and just at that moment was in the grass near the table. Throwing it by the tail at the children she exclaimed "Now you keep away from this table." This greeting and demonstration seemed to have the desired effect.

Mrs. Ripley was quite a wonderful woman. In those pioneer days and for many years afterward she was called to officiate at births. From her home near the river she was called in all directions and sometimes as far away as Fort Dodge.

As I look back, through the years, I recall the sense of a great loneliness that I experienced on that first celebration day, but many that I met that day became true friends. Two short months before, as a bride, I had left my home in the East to cast my lot with these people, and as I stood there that day and saw new faces, I naturally wondered how and where each might

fit into my future life and friendships.

Unlike some brides of that day, and some since them, who have married and left a home in an old established country with all the conveniences of life to help make a home in a new country, I had determined to make Calhoun county my home, but little did I realize that I would be spared to the county of my choice for the now nearly sixty years since that time, and the friendships which began that day, and subsequent ones with the descendants of those who were present, have blossomed out, and been pleasant beyond my fondest hopes.

As I stood around that day studying others, it did not occur to me that others were likewise studying me, - a stranger in a strange land- nor did I give much thought to what their impressions might be of me.

In later years I became acquainted with a Mrs. Gray, an elderly lady, who became one of my dearest friends. She told me how I looked to her that day. She said she pitied me and wanted to speak to me, but that she was diffident and did not do so. "You looked as though you had lost your best friend," she said.

I have already referred to Mrs. Ripley. She was not only called upon in times of sickness, but on joyous occasions as well. Shortly after the time of the celebration she was called to the Camp Creek neighborhood to officiate as chef at a wedding. There was a scarcity of sugar, as usual, so she stewed

an pumpkin and took the juice of it for sweetening for the bride's cake. She also make a dish of cottage cheese and said she "thought she did well." So do I. Don't you?"

In the Spring of 1874 the family removed to a farm of 160 acres in Logan Township, Calhoun County, as noted already on page 25 herein. It was then very sparsely settled and there were only two or three other farm houses within as many miles.

About five miles to the South, near where the town of Lohrville was afterwards built, there was a settlement known as "The Alden neighborhood" from a pioneer of that name. Mother on one occasion about 1875 or 1876 decided to spend the day with Mrs. Alden and her family, and we three boys were permitted to accompany her. Prairie fires were a known menace to new settlements there. Along in the afternoon of that day a strong East wind came up and smoke from a prairie fire off in that direction was plainly visible. Mother cut short her visit and started for home. The last four miles of the distance was all prairie, but there was a fairly smooth prairie road which had come into use by a "stage route" from Jefferson which carried mail to points still farther North than our farm. She asked each of us to get into the wagon box back of the seat which she occupied and told us to hang on very carefully for she might have to put the team into a gallop

in order to reach the safety of the cultivated land on the home farm before the "head-fire" as it was called, would get to the road we were using. The last mile developed into a real race.

She did not seem to be disturbed, much to her credit, for if she had become hysterical she would have lost the race, and in that case, lost all. Her thoughts must have been divided in three ways, one on the fire which became more threatening with every moment, one on the horses and how with them she could get maximum results, and one on the three little bits of humanity in the wagon with her. She used the whip very conservatively if at all, for they were accustomed much more to her petting them, and she said afterward that when she urged the horses, she was satisfied that even they sensed the danger in which we all were, and that in response to her admonitions they were delivering every ounce of energy in their bodies. With full confidence that she was doing all that could possibly be done under the circumstances, her feelings might have been closely akin to another Esther, centuries earlier, who when she had done her best for her people, could say, "and if I perish, I perish." A few years afterward when I read General Lew Wallace's great novel "Ben-Hur" and got interested in the Chariot Race, and how Ben-Hur talked to his horses, and won the race, my thoughts went back, almost unconsciously to that day in early childhood when Mother won the race with the prairie fire.

In 1880 the First Baptist Church of Rockwell City was organized with Mrs. Esther C. Burch as she was best known, as one of the Charter members, and in 1930 when the 50th. anniversary was observed, she was one of only three of the original members to answer to roll call. The Christian life meant much to her, even from her childhood, and she was able to qualify as a steward for she was always "found faithful."

During the residence in Rockwell City, (1882-1886) she was actively identified with the Woman's Relief Corps, auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic, and this with other patriotic activities was continued after their removal to the farm, and to the end of life. She never advocated "Women Suffrage" but after the right came to women to vote, she regarded it as a patriotic duty to vote and rarely missed doing so.

Even after the age of 80 years she was sometimes called upon for patriotic addresses, which she insisted were "just talks," and which on one occasion took her to Sioux City, Iowa, over a hundred miles away. After the death of father, Rollin Burch, in 1915 she continued to live on the home farm where she had the loving care of my brother Guy and his wife, when at the very last, she needed such care, and where, on February 21st. 1934, the weary wheels of life stood still and she entered into rest at the age of ninety-one years and four months.

We now go back another generation to the parents of Esther Caroline (Hulbert) Burch.

CALEB ALEXANDER HULBERT, eldest son and third child of Jabez Hulbert, and his wife, Lovicy Alexander, was born in Pompey, Onondaga county, New York, on May 31, 1803. In 1811 with his parents he removed to the immediate vicinity of Barcelona, (where afterwards for 50 years stood the Barcelona Light House to guide Lake Erie sailors,) which is on the lake shore about two miles North of where stood the village of Westfield. This is only about 30 miles East of the City of Erie, off which was fought the Battle of Lake Erie, which resulted in the sending by Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry of the laconic message, "We have met the enemy and they are ours." Caleb as a ten year old child heard the guns during that famous sea battle.

As a young man Caleb was a sailor on Lake Erie, and with his wages saved up enough money for the purchase of a farm 3 or 4 miles east of Westfield, which became the family home during the remainder of his life.

On June 16, 1832 he married Catharine Brown, b. Masonville, New York, August 1, 1809. Their children were:

Simon Bolivar, who died, unmarried, in Andersonville prison in 1864 and of whom more will appear below.

Margaret Leach, who married S.S. Sackett.

Mary Elizabeth, who married Dr. George R. Spratt.

Miriam Amelia, whose name in the order of age, should have appeared between Margaret Leach and Mary Elizabeth on page 70, who married Ransom Burch.

ESTHER CAROLINE, (See pages 58 to 69 herein,)

Roscoe Lazelle, who married Ellen Theresa Hathaway.

Catharine, better known as Katie, who did not marry.

In a group photograph which will accompany the copies of this history to go to the three children of the author, Mary Elizabeth, listed at bottom of page 70, is shown holding in her hand a photograph of their brother Simon Bolivar, who was in the Civil War when the original photograph of the group was made. Besides the six children named above the group includes photos of S.S.Sackett and Ransom Burch, husbands of the two eldest of the sisters.

Caleb of this sketch was ever a staunch Abolitionist, and if that could have been possible, became more so after the death of Simon Bolivar, his eldest son in Andersonville prison. In the Westfield neighborhood there were numerous Southern sympathizers, better known throughout the North as "Copperheads." six of whom he invited to serve as bearers at the funeral of his son. He then arranged with the officiating clergyman to select as his text for the funeral sermon, words found in Matt: 13:28,

"An enemy hath done this."

Simon Bolivar was a very religious man, and very methodical. He kept a diary, without a day missing, from January 1, 1860 to August 9, 1864, which latter was the second day before his death on August 11, 1864. He belonged to the 100th. Regiment of New York Volunteer Infantry. The original of this diary, together with an original photo of Simon Bolivar, and the original of his letter to his parents on May 18, 1864, stating that he had been taken prisoner of war on May 16th. and at that time wounded in the elbow, came down with other archives of the long ago to this author, and in a desire to have it placed where it could be inspected by interested searchers in the years to come, I have recently deposited it with the New York Historical Society, 170 Central Park West, New York, 24, New York, and for permanent keeping with the Archives of that Regiment. The Society has acknowledged receipt of it.

The Andersonville prison "pen" was almost in the same class with some of the German and Japanese "concentration camps" of World War II. The diary above referred to discloses that after gangrene had settled in the wound, Simon Bolivar was denied even the most ordinary medical treatment, and this was the immediate cause of death. This Andersonville pen was under the command of one Henry Wirtz, a Swiss adventurer, and his conduct as Superintendent was so well known that he was tried

the following is a summary of the results of the experiment.

The first part of the experiment was designed to determine the effect of the concentration of the solution on the rate of reaction. The results showed that the rate of reaction increased with increasing concentration of the solution. This is in agreement with the theory that the rate of reaction is proportional to the concentration of the reactants. The second part of the experiment was designed to determine the effect of the temperature on the rate of reaction. The results showed that the rate of reaction increased with increasing temperature. This is in agreement with the theory that the rate of reaction is proportional to the temperature. The third part of the experiment was designed to determine the effect of the surface area of the reactants on the rate of reaction. The results showed that the rate of reaction increased with increasing surface area of the reactants. This is in agreement with the theory that the rate of reaction is proportional to the surface area of the reactants. The fourth part of the experiment was designed to determine the effect of the catalyst on the rate of reaction. The results showed that the rate of reaction increased with the addition of a catalyst. This is in agreement with the theory that a catalyst increases the rate of reaction by providing an alternative reaction pathway with a lower activation energy. The fifth part of the experiment was designed to determine the effect of the solvent on the rate of reaction. The results showed that the rate of reaction was highest in water and lowest in alcohol. This is in agreement with the theory that the rate of reaction is highest in the most polar solvent. The sixth part of the experiment was designed to determine the effect of the pressure on the rate of reaction. The results showed that the rate of reaction increased with increasing pressure. This is in agreement with the theory that the rate of reaction is proportional to the pressure. The seventh part of the experiment was designed to determine the effect of the volume of the reactants on the rate of reaction. The results showed that the rate of reaction was highest when the volume of the reactants was smallest. This is in agreement with the theory that the rate of reaction is proportional to the volume of the reactants. The eighth part of the experiment was designed to determine the effect of the time on the rate of reaction. The results showed that the rate of reaction decreased with increasing time. This is in agreement with the theory that the rate of reaction is proportional to the time. The ninth part of the experiment was designed to determine the effect of the concentration of the products on the rate of reaction. The results showed that the rate of reaction decreased with increasing concentration of the products. This is in agreement with the theory that the rate of reaction is proportional to the concentration of the products. The tenth part of the experiment was designed to determine the effect of the concentration of the reactants on the rate of reaction. The results showed that the rate of reaction increased with increasing concentration of the reactants. This is in agreement with the theory that the rate of reaction is proportional to the concentration of the reactants.

by a military Court and on November 10, 1865, was hung, for his extreme cruelty.

Caleb died on August 28, 1892 in his ninetieth year.

Catharine (Brown) Hulbert, his wife passed away Nov. 19, 1875.

JABEZ HULBERT, father of Caleb of the above sketch, was born in Chatham, Ct. in May, 1777. In 1793 he removed with his father's family to New Marlboro, Mass. Here during 1798 or 1799 he married Lovicy Alexander of whom we have no earlier data. She was born in 1777. Shortly after their marriage they removed to Pompey, N.Y. Their children were:

Polly, who m. 1st. Harry Shuff, and after his death, 2nd. Samuel Munson.

Melinda, who married Wilson Andrews.

CALEB. (See pages 70 to 72 herein.)

Lovicy, who married Chester Munson.

Henry Laurens, who married Eliza Knapp.

Jane, who married Daniel E. Farrington. Of Jane, who was born July 15, 1820, the published obituary states that after August 1, 1917, she knitted 29 pairs of socks for soldiers in World War I, and that on her 98th. birthday she received commendatory letters from President Wilson, Governor Whitman of New York, President Poincare of France and many others. She died November 12, 1918, in her 99th. year.

JABEZ HULBERT with his family removed in 1811 to Chautauqua Co. N.Y. In a published obituary notice at time of his death it is stated that he built the first frame building in the township. At that time there were only log cabins between Fredonia, and the Pennsylvania state line to the West. In religious faith he was a Presbyterian. He died on October 15, 1849 and his wife, Lovicy, passed away December 8, 1859.

We have had some difficulty to establish the name of his parents. His daughter Jane, (paragraph at bottom of page 73) says her grandfather was Gideon Hulbert. The 1790 census discloses a Gideon Hulbert in Chatham, Ct., with a family of six, and we know that our Jabez was born in Chatham.

Catharine Brown, wife of Caleb Alexander Hulbert, was a daughter of John Brown, of whom we have but little definite information, and of whose ancestry we have none. He married Sarah Abbey, b. Ashford, Ct. Aug. 1, 1784. She died in 1828 or 1829. We have the originals of two letters that she wrote late in life to two of her children.

Their children were:

Lucy, Hannah Maria, Jonathan, Sarah, (Grandmother of Harry Emerson and Raymond B. Fosdick) CATHARINE, Polly Ann, Belinda, Miriam A., and Nancy L. John Brown, the husband of Sarah Abbey, left his home about 1827 for a sea trip, or possibly to follow the sea for a living, but was never heard of again and it is believed he was lost at sea.

Sarah Abbey, (page 74) was of the sixth generation from the emigrant ancestor. Her line goes back through Jonathan 5, Jonathan 4, Jonathan 3, Samuel 2, and John Abbe, the emigrant.

The "Abbe or Abbey Genealogy" is quite an extensive record and the volume may be found in almost all the larger libraries of the United States.

We will now take up the TOWER ANCESTRY, of whom the latest representative in our history is MARY SPRAGUE TOWER, daughter of John Tower and Lucy Munson, who became the wife of Oliver Wheeler Burch, and the mother of Rollin Burch of this record.

The TOWER GENEALOGY is very interesting indded. They began a systematic study of their ancestry as early as 1825, and were among the very first of the New England families to form and incorporate a Genealogical Society. On a summer day in 1915 shortly after the sudden death of my father, and when I first began gathering material for "A BURCH BOOK," while riding a train in Northern Iowa, I found a newspaper item which stated that a Congregational Clergyman named Tower, of Sioux City, Iowa, would on a certain date preach a baccalaureate sermon to the graduates of a school in a small Iowa town.

Remembering that my grandmother Burch was a Tower, I decided to write to him to see whether I could get definite

information of my own TOWER line. His reply brought me the name of the Society's Secretary, then in Dalton, Mass., and correspondence that followed disclosed that Isaac Tower, the Revolutionary ancestor, and his wife, Mary Sprague, were parents of 16 children. They had a complete record of 13 of them, but the 3 others had "gone out west" in early life, and had been completely "lost" to the Society. I was descended from John Tower 6, and his wife, Lucy Munson, one of those lost, and when I was able to furnish names and important life dates of 160 other descendants of John and Lucy, they were very pleased, and reciprocated by sending my line complete, back to Richard Warren of the "Mayflower." It was a good exchange for me and has served me well and more than once in my general family history research.

We will here present the TOWER LINE beginning with our own Mary Sprague Tower, and go back to the emigrant ancestor, and then present a brief Ancestry of all the families into which the Tower ancestry finds its way, in their regular order.

MARY SPRAGUE TOWER was born near Utica, N.Y. Sept. 29, 1808, and there on March 8, 1827 married Oliver Wheeler Burch. Her record is united with that of her husband on pages 32 to 34 of this record. In each place below, where there is a numeral after a name, it will indicate the number of the generation since the emigrant ancestor in each case.

JOHN TOWER 6, was born at Chesterfield, Mass., Sep. 9, 1780 married Feb. 8, 1804, in Oneida Co., N.Y., Lucy Munson, b. Oct. 29, 1785. Both died near Westfield, N.Y., she on Sept. 2, 1838 and he on June 29, 1855. See pages 384-385 of "Historical Sketches of the town of Portland and Pioneer History of Chautauqua County," by H.C. Taylor, M.D. Fredonia, N.Y. 1873.

ISAAC TOWER 5, b. Cohasset, Mass., May 10, 1744, married there Jan. 9, 1770, Mary Sprague 5, b. June 14, 1752, Hingham, Mass. Both died at Chesterfield, Mass. He on March 7, and she on April 27, 1826. Isaac's military service record appears on page 890, Vol. 15, "Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in the War of the Revolution." (Item: Isaac Tower, Cohasset.) On pages 147-148 of the "Tower Genealogy" appears an interesting bit of romance in the courtship days of Isaac and Mary.

CORNELIUS TOWER 4, b. Cohasset, Mass., Feb. 5, 1701/02, married, June 5, 1732, Hannah Higgins 4. We do not have other dates for either. Cornelius served in the French and Indian Wars and at the age of 56 was a soldier in the expedition against Halifax.

JOHN TOWER 3, b. Cohasset, Mass. March 21, 1672/73. was married at Hingham, Mass, Jan. 15, 1695/96 to Hester Canterbury who was born there on Nov. 19, 1671. Both died at Co-

hasset; he on Dec. 9, 1711 and she on Dec. 25, 1729. We do not have the ancestry of Hester Canterbury.

IBROOK TOWER 2, b. Hingham, Mass. Feb. 7, 1643/44, married at Braintree, Mass., Apr. 24, 1668, Margaret Hardin, b. there in 1647. She d. Nov. 19, 1705 and he on Nov. 22, 1732 at Cohasset. We do not have the ancestry of Margaret Hardin.

JOHN TOWER 1, b. Hingham, England, May 14, 1609, married at Hingham, Mass., Feb. 13, 1638/39 Margaret Ibrook, who was also born in England. Both died at Hingham, Mass. She on May 15, 1700 and he on Feb. 13, 1701/02. John Tower 1, came to Hingham, Mass in 1637 or 1638 on same boat with Samuel Lincoln, first American ancestor of Abraham Lincoln. Both settled at Hingham and the families afterward intermarried. John 1, fortified his house against Indian attacks, and his "garrison" consisted of himself, four sons and two hired men. His old homestead built at Hingham, Mass. in 1664 still stands and several of the annual re-unions of the members of the "Tower Genealogical Society" have been held there. He was son of Robert Tower, who on May August 31, 1607 married Dorothy Damon, Both died at Hingham, England, he on May 1, 1634 and she on November 10, 1629.

THE MUNSON ANCESTRY begins with LUCY 7, who married JOHN TOWER 6, as shown at top of page 77.

SAMUEL MUNSON 6, b. Southington, Ct. July 9, 1762, married Feb. 3, 1785, Martha Barnes, b. Bristol, Ct. July 6, 1761. Both died in Chautauqua County, N.Y., he on Feb. 27, 1841 and she on Dec. 5, 1845. At age 17 Samuel "was detached from Captain Bray's Co. 15th. Regiment of Connecticut Militia, (Col. N. Hooker) to serve in battalion commanded by Lieut. Col. Mead until the first of next March from July 29, 1779. Another document shows that these men were employed "for defence of the sea coast and frontiers of the State." His name appears on the Pension Rolls of 1840.

REUBEN MUNSON 5, b. Wallingford, Ct., May 9, 1721, married Dec. 29, 1741, Mary Chittenden. He died June 7, 1780 and she on Jan. 15, 1801 at Utica. N.Y. We have no earlier record of Mary Chittenden.

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WAITSTILL MUNSON, b. Dec. 12, 1697 at Wallingford, Ct., married there on Dec. 10, 1719, Phebe Merriam, b. Sept. 1699. Both died at Wallingford; she on Dec. 9, 1772 and he on Mch. 6, 1789. Phebe Merriam was daughter of the second wife of Samuel Munson 3, by her first husband.

SAMUEL MUNSON 3, b. Wallingford, Ct. Feb. 28, 1668, married 1st. Martha whose surname we do not have. Married 2nd. at Wallingford, Mar. 10, 1708, Mrs. Mary Merriam, b. April 25, 1674. The both died at Wallingford; he on Nov. 23, 1741 and she on Nov. 28, 1755. Samuel was a "planter" and "ensign." Was town clerk and recorder 1711 to 1740. In Sept. 1704, "the town chose Samuel Munson to look after the 'yong' people at the 'lore' end of the 'meting-house.'" Samuel and Martha, the first wife had 8 children, one of whom was Wailstill. Mrs. Mary Merriam was the widow of Caleb Merriam who died July 9, 1703. She was a daughter of Deacon Eliasaph Preston.

SAMUEL MUNSON 2, b. New Haven, Ct. August 7, 1643, married there on Oct. 26, 1665, Martha Bradley, daughter of William and Alice (Pritchard) Bradley. We do not have date of her birth or death. See Boston Transcript Feb. 7, 1916 and June 2, 1924. Samuel was made Freeman in New Haven in 1669, and Ensign in Wallingford, 1675. Page 139 Vol. 29 of the "New England historic and Genealogical Register" says he died in New Haven in 1692/93 and that his wife afterward married a Mr. Preston. By Samuel Munson she had 10 children, but none by the second marriage.

THOMAS MUNSON 1, b. about 1612 in England. Married Joanna, (surname unknown) b. about 1610 and died Dec. 13, 1678. Thomas

died May 7, 1685 at New Haven. He is believed to have been one of the 4,000 exiles on account of religious belief, and may have come over with Higginson in 1629, or possibly as late as 1633. He served in and was wounded in the Pequot War. Page 139 Vol. 29 of the "N.E. Historic and Gen'l. Register has much more about Thomas 1. See also "The Munson Record," in two volumes which is in most all the large libraries.

THE SPRAGUE ANCESTRY, our part of it, begins with MARY who married Isaac Tower, the Revolutionary Ancestor, of whom see Page 77 of this account. MARY was of 5th. generation.

JOHN SPRAGUE 4, b. Hingham, Mass. March 1, 1719/20. Married there on May 20, 1742 Margaret Webb, b. Sep. 5, 1723. He was with Captain Sam Thaxter's Company in the Crown Point expedition, in 1755. He died April 1, 1801. Margaret Webb was daughter of Peter Webb, of whom we have no earlier record. Peter's wife was Margaret Leavitt, then a widow. She was daughter of Josiah Leavitt 2 and Margaret Johnson. Josiah Leavitt 2, was son of John Leavitt 1, emigrant. b. in England in 1608, married at Hingham, Mass. on Dec. 16, 1646 Sarah Gilman. Both died at Hingham; he on Nov. 20, 1691 and she on May 16, 1700.

JEREMIAH SPRAGUE 3, b. Hingham, July 24, 1682, married

Priscilla Knight, b. 1685. (Marriage date unknown) He died on March 5, 1759 and she on August 3, 1775, "aged 90 years." Another record gives their marriage date as March 5, 1706 in Boston. Jeremiah's occupation is given as "farmer, over river." Priscilla was daughter of Isaac Knight and Priscilla Waldron.

In Savage's History it is stated that "Isaac Waldron, (probably grandfather of Priscilla Knight) was a physician of York in 1670, removing to Boston in 1675 where he died in 1683. His wife's name was Priscilla."

ANTHONY SPRAGUE 2, b. June 23, 1636, married Dec. 25, 1661 or Jan. 5, 1662, (both dates appearing in different records,) Elizabeth Bartlett. He died Sep. 3, 1719 and she Feb. 17, 1712 or 1713, both at Hingham, Mass. The home of Anthony and Elizabeth was burned by the Indians April 19, 1676. This was during the second year of "King Philip's War" during which 13 towns were burned and over 600 colonists lost their lives. Elizabeth was granddaughter of Richard Warren, of the "Mayflower" and this, with other valuable data for all their descendants will be found at or very nearly the close of this history.

WILLIAM SPRAGUE 1, emigrant, b. in England, in 1604, married in 1635, Millicent Eames, who was a daughter of Lieutenant Anthony Eames. William located in Hingham, Mass, 1636. Was

Selectman in 1645 and Constable and Tax Collector in 1662. William d. Oct. 16, 1675 and Millicent on Feb. 8, 1695, both at Hingham, Mass. Anthony Eames was living in Charlestown, Mass., 1634. Was Selectman Feb. 10, 1634/35. On Tax Committee March 12, 1637/38. Referred to as Sergeant Eames on Nov. 20, 1637, afterwards Lieutenant. He lived in and was Deputy for Hingham, 1637-38-~~39~~ and 1643. In 1645 Hingham chose Lient. Eames for Captain, but the Council failed to confirm, with result that it lost to Hingham, many of it's best families and much property. In 1663 he removed to Marshfield. He was Deputy to the General Court at Plymouth for 1653-1661, and was a member of the Council of War.

EDWARD SPRAGUE was born in England in 1550 and died there in 1614. His wife was Christina, (surname unknown). He was a Fuller of Upway, Dorsetshire. By his Will he bequeathed to William, his youngest son 20 pounds, upon arrival at age 21. Three of his sons, Ralph, Richard and William arrived in Salem, Mass., in 1629. They located on a strip of land between the Charles River on the South and the Mystic river on North and called the location Charlestown. This was confirmed by Gov. John Endicott at Charlestown. WILLIAM SPRAGUE 1, soon after, visited by boat, the present location of Hingham, and afterwards, about 1636, became one of it's founders. By purchase at

different times he acquired considerable property. He was Selectman in 1649 and Constable 1661. See Boston Transcript of Oct. 23, 1916. Edward Sprague's children were: Ralph, Alice, Edward, Richard, Christopher and WILLIAM.

Our HOSFORD ANCESTRY begins with Sally, (See page 34) who married Jonathan Burtch 6.

JOSEPH HOSFORD 5, b. 1743, married Mary Peters in 1764. He died in 1819. We have no other data of Mary Peters. Joseph was a soldier in the War of the Revolution, but we do not have available, his military record.

JOSEPH HOSFORD 4, b. 1715, married Eunice Beach in 1737. He died in 1761, but we have no other information about Eunice Beach.

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OBADIAH HOSFORD, known by the title "Captain," b. 1677, married about 1704, Mindwell Phelps, who was born in 1682 and died in 1771. All of the Hosfords, so far as we have been able to learn were residents of Paulet, Vt. and Wells, Vt. towns quite near to each other, and it was at Wells that our Sally was born in 1766.

JOHN HOSFORD 2, b. 1633 and in 1657 married Philipa Thrall,

of whom we have been unable to get any other information.

WILLIAM HOSFORD 1, the emigrant ancestor of whom we know nothing as to his dates, except as quoted from an old Boston Transcript, viz: "Was at Dorchester, Mass. 1633; a ruling Elder in Windsor, Ct. in 1637. Returned to England in 1654 and returned to America again in 1655 with a second wife."

Our RATHBONE ANCESTRY begins with Mercy, Marcy or Mary, wife of Jonathan Burtch 4, and the spelling of the name is Rathbone and Rathbun, used interchangeably in different records. She was born at Lyme, Ct. and married Jan. 15, 1735.

She was daughter of William Rathbone, Yeoman, of Lyme, Ct. The early record of the New London, Ct. Probate Court consist of 9 volumes of Manuscript which are authorized copies of such files, prior to 1778 as were preserved at the burning of the City in 1781. It is probably that the record of many early transactions in this Court are and always will be missing. Vol. G at pages 171-2 shows the Will of William Rathbone, Yeoman, of Lyme, dated May 16, 1757. Proved Sept. 13, 1757. Mentions son Daniel, (who receives bulk of the estate) who is directed to pay 5 shillings in silver to Mercy Birch.

MARCY (or MARY) RATHBONE 5, b. Jan. 24, 1687 at New Shore-

ham, R.I., married August 22, 1706, to Jonathan Burch, by "Nehemiah Palmer, Justice of ye Peace". She was the second child and daughter of Thomas and Mary (Dickens) Rathbun, of Block Island, (according to Rathbone Genealogy, by John C. Cooley,) who married in New Shoreham, which was only another name for Block Island, August 21, 1685, according to Arnold's "Vital Statistics of Rhode Island.

THOMAS RATHBONE 4, b. 1657, married, Aug. 21, 1685, Mary Dickens, a daughter of Nathaniel and Joanne (Tyler) Dickens, of whom we have no earlier record. This is from Austin's "Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island," Thomas was Lieut. in 1722 and Captain in 1730. He died Dec. 26, 1733.

JOHN RATHBONE 3, b. 1634. Married Margaret Dodge, of whose birth we do not have the date. Both died during 1702. His Will was dated Feb. 12, 1702 and Proved October 6, 1702.

JOHN RATHBONE 2, b. 1610, married in 1633, but name of his wife is unknown. We do not have the date of his death.

THOMAS RATHBONE, 1, b. in 1575 in England. Married Marian Whipple of whom we have no earlier data. Both died in England.

Our HIGGINS ANCESTRY begins with HANNAH 4, who was the wife of Cornelius Tower 4, (See page 77.)

ISAAC HIGGINS 3, b. Aug. 31, 1672, married Lydia Collins, b. July 1676. She was daughter of Joseph Collins 2 and Ruth Knowles. Ruth Knowles was daughter of Richard Knowles and Ruth Bower.

BENJAMIN HIGGINS 2, b. 1640, m. Dec. 24, 1661, Lydia Bangs.

RICHARD HIGGINS 1, emigrant, married, Dec. 11, 1684, Lydia Chandler. He landed at Plymouth in 1633. See magazine "Mayflower Descendant." Vol. 2 page 151. Lydia died before October, 1651 and he at Eastham, Mass., between 1669 and 1675. Lydia was daughter of Roger Chandler who, on July 22, 1615, at Leyden, Holland, married Isabella Chilton, who was a daughter of James Chilton, a Mayflower passenger. Richard Higgins, Edward Bangs, (below in this account) and five others, with their families, in 1664, formed the first white settlement at Manset, (Now Eastham, Mass.,) and on August 29, 1916, there were dedicated bronze memorial tablets at the new Town Hall in Eastham.

The record on RICHARD'S tablet follows:

TO THE MEMORY OF RICHARD HIGGINS, One of the seven founders of the town and church of Eastham, then called Manset.

Juror and Selectman of the town. Elected Deputy to the General Court of Plymouth for seven sessions, 1647, 1653, 1655, 1657, 1658, 1660, 1665. A resident of Plymouth from 1633 to 1644. A resident at Pochet, in Eastham, from 1644 to 1669. A planter in New Piscataway, in East Jersey in 1669. He died before 1675. Through five sons and three daughters he became the forefather of the Higgins family on these shores and in New Jersey, Maine and Connecticut. Many descendants are now scattered abroad in this country, courageous, respected, trusted and honored. His descendants erect this memorial." (See the Boston Transcript of August 9, 1916.)

Our BANGS ANCESTRY begins with Lydia, the wife of Benjamin Higgins 2, on page 87.

EDWARD BANGS, b. in England in 1592. Landed at Plymouth, in 1623 in the "Good Ship Anne." Married about 1627, Lydia Hicks, 2., who was a daughter of Robert Hicks 1, who came in the "Fortune" which landed Nov. 10, 1621. Robert died May 24, 1647 at Plymouth. His wife Margaret _____ and daughter Lydia came on the "Anne" and it was on this voyage where Lydia met Edward Bangs whom she later married. They had 9 or 10 children, all born at Plymouth and Eastham. Edward was one of the seven founders of Eastham, Mass., to whose memory a bronze tablet was

dedicated in the new City Hall in Eastham, Mass., on August 29, 1916, and of which the following is an exact copy.

TO THE MEMORY OF EDWARD BANGS. One of the original purchasers and first settlers of Manset, in 1644. An incorporation of the town renamed Eastham, in 1651. The first Treasurer of the town, holding that office continuously from 1646 to 1665; chosen Deputy to the General Court, and elected Selectman in 1665 for two years, (Pratt's History of Eastham.) he came to Plymouth in the "Anne" in 1623, and was the founder of the American branch of the Bangs family. He died in Eastham, in 1677 or 1678, aged 86 years. His life work is shown by the record of his forty years of public service in Plymouth Colony. In appreciation of his character, his faithfulness to every trust, and his high conception of duty as a member of the church and a citizen of the colony, this memorial is erected by the Edward Bangs Descendants, 1916."

The above memorials and explanatory notes, appeared in the issue of the Boston Transcript, Wednesday, November 29, 1916.

THE PRIMARY PURPOSE of this sketch is stated in the Prefatory note. Frequent reference has been made to "A BURCH BOOK," and it may at first seem to the reader that the expression has been used more often than necessary, but this account is in fact, a companion history to that book, and the frequent reference has seemed necessary in order to supplement much history there that we have had only space here to refer to and not to repeat.

Mention has been made to some original photographs and some copies of other originals. These photographs will accompany the copies of this sketch that go only to those for whom it was specifically written, but there is so much genealogical data of a general nature herein that copies may be offered to such well known libraries as THE NEWBERRY in Chicago, the NEW YORK GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, in New York, the NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, in Boston, and possibly to the public libraries in a few of the larger Cities, for in all these and many other public libraries, as well as the STATE HISTORICAL LIBRARY in 23 different States, "A BURCH BOOK," is already on the shelves and being used by interested searchers.

THE UNUSUAL CALL at the present time is for information by which searchers may establish eligibility to membership in the great National Patriotic societies. In this sketch it will be found possible for many descendants of Richard Higgins, Edward

Bangs, Edward Sprague 1, and Jonathan Burtch 5, to prove eligibility for membership in the SOCIETY of FOUNDERS and PATRIOTS, but only those who still have the surname of the founder ancestor may be accepted. A great many more persons today desire membership in the three better known patriotic societies;

The Daughters of the American Revolution, The Sons of the American Revolution and the Society of Mayflower Descendants; so for the benefit of literally hundreds of descendants off Richard Warren there will appear on pages immediately following, his line complete back to the Mayflower, and likewise for the benefit of great numbers of descendants of Isaac Tower and Mary Sprague, his wife, and of John Tower 6, (Son of Isaac and Mary) and Lucy Munson, his wife, and of Oliver Wheeler Burch and Mary Sprague Tower, his wife, (Daughter of John 6 and Lucy Munson Tower,) there will appear these lines very clearly established.

Such descendants will need only to copy the information on pages 92 to 97 and then to complete it for the one or two generations of their immediate ancestors, since the time of those named in the paragraph above, and this record will save them the time and possible expense of searching through many volumes in many different family histories to get the same information that is here presented.

THE MAYFLOWER AND REVOLUTIONARY WAR ANCESTRY.

MARY SPRAGUE TOWER was born near Utica, N.Y. September 29, 1808. She married there on March 8, 1827, Oliver Wheeler Burch, who was born at Warren, N.Y. on June 16, 1801. Both died near Westfield, N.Y. She on March 2, 1851 and he on December 24, 1883. SHE was the daughter of-

JOHN TOWER, who was born at or near Chesterfield, Mass., on September 9, 1780. He married, near Utica, N.Y. on February 8, 1804, Lucy Munson, who was born there on October 29, 1785. Both died near Westfield, N.Y. She on September 2, 1838 and he on June 29, 1855. He was the son of-

ISAAC TOWER, who was-born on May 10, 1744 at Cohasset, Mass. He married, June 9, 1770, Mary Sprague, who was born at Hingham, Mass., on June 14, 1752. Both died at Chesterfield, Mass. He on March 7, 1826 and she on April 27, 1826. ISAAC was a sergeant in Capt. Obadiah Beal's Company which marched on Dorchester, on March 4, 1776. Previous to this time he had seen service in Capt. Job Cushing's Company, of Col. Groaton's Regiment., for in the military records we find the following, under date of December 18, 1875, at Cambridge.

"Please to pay Capt. Job Cushing, in Col. John Greateon's Regiment, the sum of 25 shillings to each of us, in lieu of the coat promised to us (Enlisted soldiers), by the Provincial Congress." this statement being signed by ISAAC TOWER and 55 others.

See also page 890 of Vol. XV of "Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in the War of the Revolution." Item: ISAAC TOWER, Cohasset.

ISAAC and MARY (SPRAGUE) TOWER were parents of 16 children, whose names are here given to be of service to their descendants.

Sile, b. Aug. 12, 1770. d. Sep. 4, 1770.

Cornelius, b. June 10, 1772, married Abigail Potter, date of marriage unknown. Both died at Oakland, Mich. He on Aug. 28, 1849 and she on January 25, 1855.

Elkahah, b. Oct. 17, 1773, married, Jan. 10, 1800, Elizabeth Frissell, daughter of Joseph Frissell. Elizabeth died March 10, 1811. Elkanah on Sept. 21, 1827.

Isaac Webb, b. Aug. 16, 1775, married Dec. 27, 1799, Zeruah Hitchcock, b. April 5, 1780. Both died at Northampton, Mass. He on Aug. 19, 1821 and she on March 27, 1846.

Micah, b. Dec. 23, 1776, married, Feb. 6, 1803, Pamela Clark, b. June 28, 1786. She was daughter of Job and Esther (Bird) Clark. He d. Dec. 8, 1822 and she on Feb. 24, 1882, both at Northampton, Mass.

Joseph, b. Oct. 13, 1778, married, May 22, 1800, Naomi Strong, b. Aug. 27, 1782. Daughter of Daniel Strong & wife. Joseph died May 21, 1819 at Galen, N.Y. and Naomia on Feb. 24, 1827 at Chili, N.Y.

JOHN, b. Sep. 9, 1780. See page 92 herein.

Nehemiah, b. March 8, 1782, married, Dec. 18, 1808 in Lenox, N.Y. Mary Hamilton, b. 1786. He died Oct. 18, 1852 at Fort Wayne, Ind. and she on Dec. 26, 1858 at Farmers Creek, Michigan.

Isaac, b. Nov. 19, 1783. No very authentic record of this son. No record of his having married. It is peculiar that he is the second son to whom was given the name of Isaac. The other Isaac is the only one who was given a middle name, and possibly that was thought to be sufficient identification between the two. Isaac Webb Tower lived many years after the birth of this second Isaac. There is an unsupported tradition that this Isaac served in the War of 1812.

Benjamin, b. August 6, 1785. Of this son we have no information and no tradition.

Elijah, b. May 22, 1787, m. Feb. 14, 1827, Elvira Russell, b. Nov. 30, 1792. Daughter of Solomon and Sarah(Rice) Russell. Elijah d. Dec. 12, 1859 at Chesterfield, Mass., and Elvira, on May 13, 1873 at Holyoke, Mass.

Oswin, b. January 6, 1789. married Oct. 30, 1812, Clarissa Ludden, b. July 27, 1793. He died at Chesterfield, July 9, 1857 and she on March 6, 1865, at Williamsburg, Mass.

A son, born June 20, 1791, died at birth.

Polly, b. August 8, 1792, married, Dec. 18, 1830, Silas Warner of Chesterfield, Mass. She died August 28, 1860. They had no children.

Peggy (probably short for Margaret), b. July 18, 1794, married Sept. 20, 1834, Gaius Hannum, b. July 25, 1783, and died Feb. 7, 1854. She died April 11, 1862 at West Springfield, Mass. They had no children.

Sally (or Sarah), b. Aug. 27, 1796, married, Oct. 12, 1824, Henry Franklin Graves, b. April 4, 1799, and died Mar. 18, 1847. Son of Seth Graves. She died at Agawan, Mass., on Nov. 25, 1845.

(It was on the military record of ISAAC TOWER, that this author was admitted to membership, No. 27,670, in the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution.)

JOHN SPRAGUE, who was born on March 1, 1719 or 1720, married on May 20, 1742, at Hingham, Mass., Margaret Webb, b. September 5, 1723. We do not have date of her death. He was with Capt. Sam Thaxter's Company in the Crown Point Expedition in 1755. He died on April 1, 1801. He was son of-

JEREMIAH SPRAGUE who was born on July 14, 1682, married on March 5, 1706, Priscilla Knight, b. 1685. She was the daughter of Isaac Knight and Priscilla Waldron. They both died at Hingham, Mass. He on March 5, 1759 and she on August 3, 1775. We obtain the approximate date of Priscilla's birth by the fact that on her tomb stone appears the date of her death, and the additional words, "aged 90 years." Jeremiah was son of-

ELIZABETH BARTLETT, (birth date unknown,) and ANTHONY SPRAGUE 2, who was born on June 23, 1636. They married on Dec. 26, 1661 or Jan. 5, 1662, (both dates being given in different accounts. She was daughter of Robert Bartlett and Mary Warren. The home of ANTHONY and ELIZABETH was burned by the Indians on April 19, 1676. This was the second year of King Philip's War, during which thirteen towns were destroyed and over six hundred colonists lost their lives.

Both Elizabeth and Anthony died at Hingham, Mass., she on February 17, 1712 or 1713 and he on September 3, 1719.

Elizabeth was the daughter of-

MARY WARREN, b. in England in 1610 or 1611, who in 1628 became the wife of ROBERT BARTLETT. He was born in 1603 in England. MARY and ROBERT were both passengers on "The Good Ship Anne," which landed in Plymouth in 1623. Mary was the

eldest daughter of Richard Warren, the Mayflower passenger. Her mother and sisters were also passengers of the Ann, according to the record in Vol. III at page 105 of the magazine, "The Mayflower Descendant." Robert and Mary were parents of 8 children, all born in Plymouth. See the Boston Transcript of September 27, 1916.

RICHARD WARREN, a passenger on the "Mayflower". Date of his birth is not known. In about 1609 in England he married Elizabeth Jovatt, who was born in 1583 for the date of her death is established as October 2, 1673, "aged 90 years."

In another record her name appears as Marsh instead of Jovatt and the best available tradition says she was widow of a Mr. Marsh when she married Richard Warren. Richard was a London resident who joined the Puritans in July, 1620.

He was one of the signers of the famous "Compact"; was one of only ten of the passengers who were entitled to use the prefix "Mr." and was one of the committee who selected Plymouth as site for the permanent settlement. Though the Committee was away from the main colony over Sunday it is a matter of history that they rested on the Sabbath day.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

CHICAGO, ILL.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
FROM THE DEAN OF THE FACULTY
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

[Illegible]

[Illegible]

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with The Newberry Library, of Chicago, 54, 90
also The Cleveland Public Library, Cleveland, Ohio, the home
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in other large cities may be supplied later.

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